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# **Social-Economic Profile of the Denver Region**

**By: Joan Bossert**

**Bureau of Land Management - Colorado**



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**Resources Development Internship Program  
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education**



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A SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF  
THE DENVER REGION

Prepared For:

Northeast Area Office (Colorado)  
Bureau of Land Management  
August 1975

Joan Bossert  
Resources Development Internship Program  
Western Interstate Commission For Higher Education

Assisted By:

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Purpose

The social-economic profile (SEP) is meant to provide background on socio-economic factors, infrastructure, and Bureau of Land Management relationships in the study area for BLM's State and District planning staffs. The special focus of all SEP's is the relation of the aforementioned data to national resource lands. Manual 1606 provides a procedural outline for the SEP. The data compiled in the SEP is to be used specifically for Planning Area Analysis (1607) and the Management Framework Plan (1608).

### 2. The Social-Economic Profile Area

The social-economic profile area (SEPA), known as the Denver Region, is a collection of twelve front range counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer, Morgan, and Weld (see shaded area, Map 1). Four of the State's planning and management regions are involved in this report. All of Region 2 (Northern Front Range), which consists of Larimer and Weld counties, and Region 3 (Denver Metro), made up of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson Counties, are included. Morgan County (Region 1, the South Platte Valley) and Elbert (Region 5, High Plains or East Central Region) are also included in the SEPA.

The rationale behind the choice of these counties for one study area is that most of them are a part of the Denver Coal Basin (see Map IV). The coal basin runs through counties in three BLM planning units: Pawnee (Larimer, Weld, and Morgan), Front Range (Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson), and Denver Basin (Adams, Arapahoe, and Elbert), although it does not include every county in every unit. All of these planning units are in the Northeast Resource Area (Golden Office) of the Canyon City District.

### 3. Criteria For Analysis

The Denver Basin counties do not share any unique characteristics. The geographic area based on a common natural resource excludes Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties. The counties do not share like socio-economic characteristics. All are within the influence of the Denver trade area, but that overextends the SEPA.

In the course of gathering data, it was often noticed that Morgan County shares socio-economic similarities with the other counties of Region #1, rather than with the SEPA. Also, Douglas County has more in common with rural Elbert County than with the Denver metro area; however, this will change as the urban area continues to expand.

One basic contrast exists and will be repeatedly stressed throughout this study. This is the urban-rural contrast, which can be further broken down into rural farm and rural non-farm. Within rural non-farm is the geographic mountain-plains dicotomy.

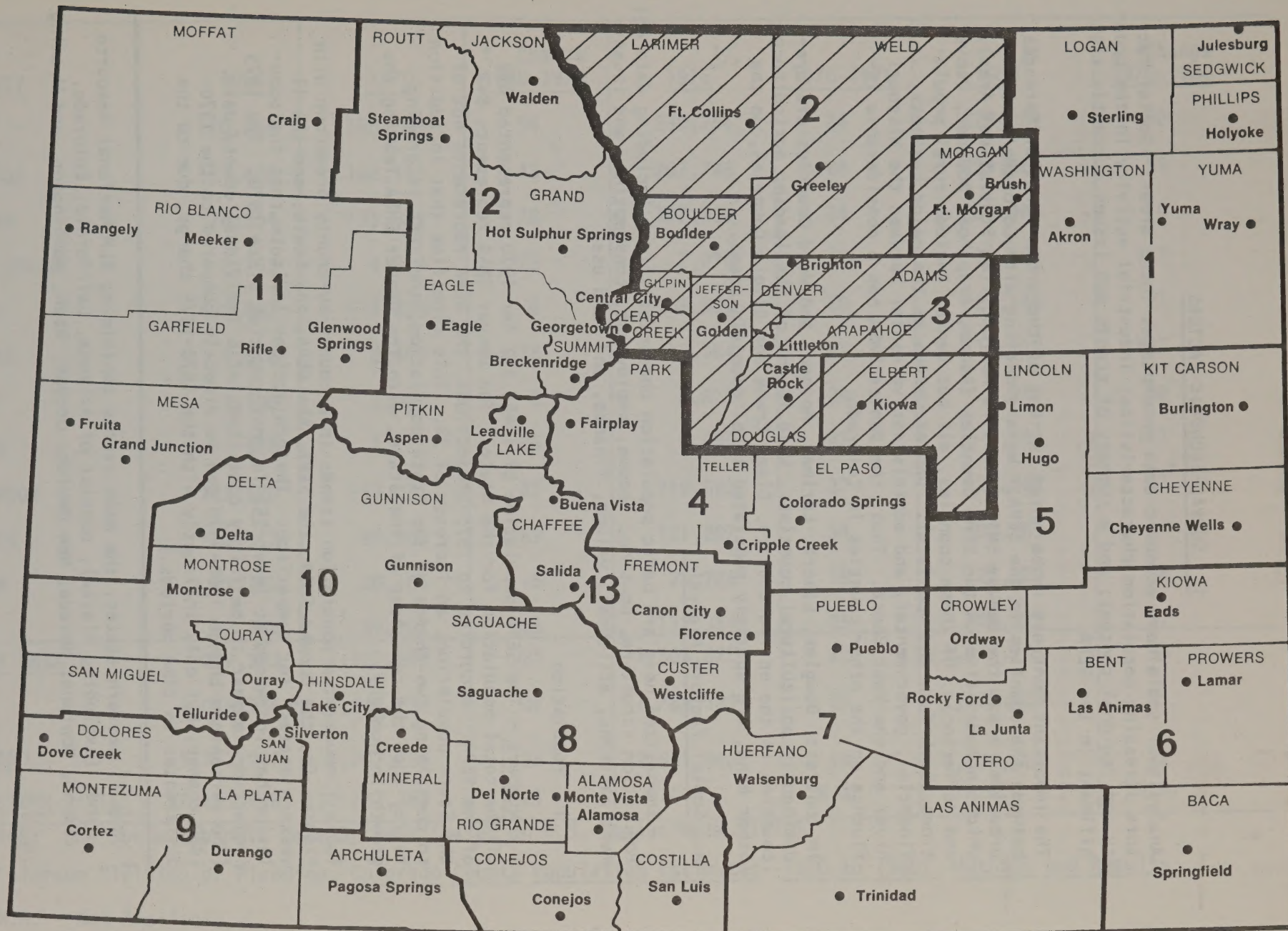
In addition to a great socio-economic diversity, the Denver region supports the most urbanized and consequently most populated area in the State. Rather than go into great detail with certain data, due to the great quantity of data available, a reference is often given which allows the reader to pursue more specific information when needed or desired. For a one-page summary of data for each county, refer to the county data sheets in Appendix.

#### 4. Acknowledgements

It is impossible to name all of the people who helped make this report. I would like to thank the people with BLM, especially Ed Parson, Doug Douglas (State Office), and Barry Cushing (Area Office). The other key people involved with data gathering included members of the twelve-county planning offices (or equivalent). The State Planning Library and staff were extremely helpful also.



# Economic Regions in Colorado





## I. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Analysis of social and economic data encompasses these areas: Social factors stressing population characteristics; industrial activity in the county and regional context; and a summary of trends and issues currently significant in the SEPA.

The important contrast to be noted is that of the urban-rural differences between the counties in the SEPA. We are dealing with Colorado's most urbanized area, the Denver SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area), which includes five of the SEPA Counties (Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson). Of these counties, all but Denver include rural populations (both farm and non-farm). Denver serves as the major business, financial, governmental, and administrative center between the Missouri River and the West Coast. Thus, the Denver SMSA has a considerable influence on the other counties in Colorado.

In contrast, Douglas, Elbert, Larimer, Morgan, and Weld Counties are predominantly agricultural counties. Weld is one of the leading agricultural counties in the entire country. Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties, on the other hand, are sparsely populated rural mountain areas.

### A. Social Factors Analysis

Emphasized here are basic population characteristics, including data on: Population structure, housing, income, employment, consumption, and investment patterns, attitudes, values, finance, and land use.

#### 1. Population

Numbers - The SEPA population of 1,455,232 for 1970 represented 65% of the total population for the State. The Denver SMSA represents 84% of the SEPA. According to 1975 projections, the SEPA represents 68% of the State population, an increase of 3%. This signifies that in addition to containing two-thirds of the State population, the SEPA is growing faster than the remainder of the State, with the Denver SMSA leading the growth in numbers.

Table I enumerates population trends in a county-by-county breakdown with figures for the Denver SMSA, the SEPA, the State, and the 11 western states<sup>1</sup> for comparison. The projections indicate that the population has increased at least 25% in most counties since 1970. The 1975 projections appear to be fairly consistent with individual county data. (The percentage change 1960-1970 can be directly compared to the 1970-1980 change, but only indirectly with the 1970-1975 change, due to the differences in time periods.)

---

<sup>1</sup> The 11 western states, the main states containing BLM National Resource Lands (excluding Alaska), consist of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.



TABLE I

## POPULATION TRENDS: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>% Change 1960-1970</u>	<u>1975<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1970-1975</u>	<u>1980<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>% Change 1970-1980</u>
ADAMS	120,296	185,789	54	230,254	24	279,069	50
ARAPAHOE	113,426	162,142	43	207,748	28	259,320	59
BOULDER	74,254	131,889	78	177,760	34	232,965	76
CLEAR CREEK	2,793	4,819	73	7,270	51	10,497	117
DENVER	493,887	514,678	4	568,540	10	623,746	21
DOUGLAS	4,816	8,407	75	13,184	57	19,812	135
ELBERT	3,708	3,903	5	4,873	24	5,957	52
GILPIN	685	1,272	86	1,880	47	2,684	111
JEFFERSON	127,520	233,031	83	319,523	37	423,663	81
LARIMER	53,343	89,900	69	121,287	34	159,261	77
MORGAN	21,192	20,105	-5	23,726	18	27,829	38
WELD	72,344	89,297	23	112,354	25	140,625	57
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	929,383	1,227,529	24	1,503,825	22	1,818,763	48
<u>SEPA</u>	1,088,264	1,445,232	32	1,788,399	23	2,185,428	51
<u>COLORADO</u>	1,753,947	2,207,259	26	2,631,948	19	3,227,718	46
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	27,193,698	33,737,365	24	N.A. <sup>2/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

SOURCE: BLM Socio-Economic Data Systems (based on U.S. Census Data, 1970).

<sup>1/</sup> Colorado Division of Planning, Colorado County Population Estimates--1970 to 1980: Methods and Results.

<sup>2/</sup> N.A. - Not Available.



Several significant factors are illustrated in Table I. In the Denver SMSA, the population of suburban counties has increased the most during the past fifteen years, with Jefferson County leading the population boom. A move to the suburbs, together with the decline of the core city, has been the national trend for the sixties. Denver's 4% population gain, as shown, would have been an almost 5% population loss if no annexations had taken place during the decade.<sup>2</sup>

Many rural counties experienced major population increases also, especially Clear Creek, Douglas, and Gilpin. In counties with small populations, growth percentages exaggerate the actual numerical significance of the increase in population that occurs in comparison to more populated SEPA counties. These counties have experienced growth due to their aesthetic qualities in combination with location on the periphery of the Denver Metropolitan area.

Growth in Larimer County focuses around the Fort Collins-Loveland area; this being a smaller city than Denver, but still a major trade center for north central Colorado and parts of southern Wyoming.

The only county to experience an actual decline in population in the 1960-1970 decade was Morgan County. The entire Northeastern Colorado Region has experienced a fairly steady out-migration in the period from 1930 to the late 1960's.<sup>3</sup> Morgan County has been illustrative of this trend.

Table II provides a list of towns in the SEPA according to population. The Denver SMSA has the greatest number of large communities. Gilpin and Elbert Counties contain no towns as large as 1,000 in population. Central City, the county seat of Gilpin County, had a population of 228 in 1970; Kiowa, the Elbert County county seat, had 235. Simla was Elbert County's largest town with a 1970 population of 460.

Migration Patterns - Census data indicates that a major proportion of population changes are a result of migration. Most of Colorado's increase in population is a result of in-migration from other states or countries. Within a given region, certain patterns occur, including the movement from the city to the suburbs previously mentioned. Another migration trend is that of rural to urban. This appears to be the explanation for the out-migration trend in northeastern Colorado, a predominantly rural region. Table III illustrates the components of resident population change for the 1970 to 1975 period. Note the significance of migration in comparison to birth and death rates. Comparison of this most recent growth to the growth trends summarized on Table I further substantiates the significance of rapid growth to the SEPA counties. Growth to the Denver SMSA is largely a result of such in-migration. The largest increase in in Jefferson County, which gained

---

2

The Denver Planning Office, Denver: The Core City, 1974.

3

Northeastern Colorado Council of Governments, Comprehensive Plan for the Northeastern Colorado Region, September 1974, p. 8.



TABLE II

TOWNS: BY 1970 POPULATION

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
	<u>&gt;50,000</u>	
Aurora	74,974	Adams & Arapahoe
Boulder	66,870	Boulder
Denver	514,678	Denver
Lakewood	92,787	Jefferson
	<u>10-50,000</u>	
Arvada	46,814	Adams & Jefferson
Commerce City	17,407	Adams
Englewood	33,695	Arapahoe
Fort Collins	43,337	Larimer
Greeley	38,902	Weld
Littleton Southeast (U)	22,899	Arapahoe
Littleton	26,466	Arapahoe
Longmont	23,209	Boulder
Loveland	16,220	Larimer
North Glenn	27,937	Adams
Thornton	13,326	Adams
Westminster	19,432	Adams & Jefferson
Wheatridge	29,795	Jefferson

TOWNS: BY 1970 POPULATION (CONT.)

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POPULATION</u> <u>2,500-10,000</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>
Brighton	8,309	Adams
Broomfield	7,261	Boulder & Jefferson
Brush	3,377	Morgan
Cherry Hills Village	4,605	Arapahoe
Edgewater	4,866	Jefferson
Evans	2,570	Weld
Fort Morgan	7,594	Morgan
Golden	9,817	Jefferson
Greenwood Village	2,578	Arapahoe
Lafayette	3,498	Boulder
Sheridan	4,787	Arapahoe
Westminster East (U)	7,246	Adams
<hr/>		
	<u>1,000-2,500</u>	
Berthoud	1,446	Larimer
Castle Rock	1,531	Douglas
Estes Park	1,616	Larimer
Evergreen (U)	2,321	Jefferson
Federal Heights	1,502	Adams
Fort Collins West (U)	1,693	Larimer
Fort Lupton	2,489	Weld
Idaho Springs	2,003	Clear Creek
Windsor	1,564	Weld

SOURCE: U.S. Census, General Population Characteristics, 1970.



TABLE III

COMPONENTS OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION CHANGE  
1970-1975

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>NET IN MIGRATION</u>	<u>TOTAL CHANGE</u>
Adams	18,101	5,061	31,425	44,465
Arapahoe	12,430	5,468	38,644	45,606
Boulder	13,329	5,096	37,638	45,871
Clear Creek	432	212	2,233	2,453
Denver	50,281	29,331	32,911	53,861
Douglas	650	347	4,474	4,777
Elbert	128	250	1,091	969
Gilpin	75	66	599	540
Jefferson	18,860	7,998	75,632	86,494
Larimer	9,141	4,366	26,613	31,388
Morgan	1,352	1,139	3,408	3,621
Weld	8,982	4,197	18,272	23,057
Denver SMSA	113,001	52,954	216,250	276,297
SEPA	133,761	63,531	272,940	343,102
Colorado	196,506	101,274	376,157	471,389

SOURCE: Colorado Division of Planning, Colorado County Population Estimates -- 1970 to 1980:  
Methods and Results.

75,632 people through in-migration in the past five years. Recall that Denver's in-migration is due to annexation, rather than actual moves into the older area. The only county that does not have significant in-migration in comparison to its actual population is Morgan County (see explanation above).

Population Density and Distribution - Table IV reflects the complexity of the SEPA counties with population densities ranging from rural Elbert County's two persons per square mile to urban Denver's 5,418 persons per square mile. The urban SMSA counties carry the largest population and population densities. Urban in this case is defined by the Census Bureau: "The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas."

The Denver SMSA, Larimer, Morgan, and Weld Counties have significant urban populations, as illustrated in both Tables II and IV. Within the SMSA, only Denver (being both a city and a county) has no rural population.

Eastern portions of Adams and Arapahoe Counties share characteristics of rural Elbert and Morgan Counties. Portions of Boulder and Jefferson Counties also contain significant rural populations. Larimer and Weld Counties are generally rural with the exception of the Fort Collins-Greeley area. All counties containing rural populations have a significant (a minimum 8% of the total rural population) farm population with the exception of the two mountain counties, Clear Creek and Gilpin. Note the large portion of farm population in Weld County (14,665), a leading agricultural county for the nation.

The migration trends discussed earlier can be seen in looking at the percent changes over the 1960 - 1970 decade. Adams and Arapahoe lost a significant amount of rural people through the increasing urbanization of the western portions of the counties. Morgan County lost population during that decade. Morgan's rural farm population declined 18% while the urban population for the County increased by 55% during the same period. The choice of urban over rural residence is often one of necessity, as in the case of the farmers in the Niwot area, northeast of Boulder, who can no longer afford the taxes on their land and are forced to sell out to subdividers. Douglas County farmers have begun to feel similar pressures as the Denver metro area expands southward. On a national scale, rural farm populations are decreasing due to the economic pressures facing small farmers.<sup>4</sup> Most of the SEPA counties reflect this trend.

---

4

Beale, Calvin L., "Rural Depopulation in the United States: Some Demographic Consequences of Agricultural Adjustments," in Geography and Contemporary Issues: Studies of Relevant Problems. Edited by Melvin Albaum. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1973.



TABLE IV  
POPULATION DENSITY: URBAN-RURAL MIX

COUNTY	Persons/Mi <sup>2</sup>	URBAN			RURAL (TOTAL)		RURAL FARM	
		1970	% of Total	% Change 1960-1970	1970	% Change 1960-1970	1970	% Change 1960-1970
ADAMS	149	173,893	94	64	11,896	-17	3,569	-11
ARAPAHOE	199	158,058	97	52	4,084	-57	886	-46
BOULDER	176	102,602	78	82	29,287	64	3,738	5
CLEAR CREEK	12	<sup>1/</sup> **	0	**	4,819	73	70	N.A.
DENVER	5,418	514,678	100	4	**	0	**	**
DOUGLAS	10	**	0	**	8,407	75	1,070	16
ELBERT	2	**	0	**	3,903	5	1,533	-28
GILPIN	9	**	0	**	1,272	86	51	N.A.
JEFFERSON	297	208,991	90	95	24,040	17	1,901	6
LARIMER	34	59,557	66	71	30,343	63	4,571	-17
MORGAN	16	10,971	55	0	9,134	-10	4,362	-18
WELD	22	41,472	46	57	47,825	4	14,665	-24
SEPA	98	1,270,222	88	35	175,010	17	36,416	-17
COLORADO	21	1,733,311	79	34	473,948	3	103,765	-18

SOURCE: BLM Socio-Economic Data Systems.  
U.S. Census - General Social and Economic Characteristics-1960,1970.

<sup>1/</sup>  
\*\* Not Applicable.



Map 11 is a schematic representation of potential growth areas in the SEPA, based on present growth, approved subdivision proposals, and planning goals of the individual counties. The data represented on this map should be viewed only as a suggestion for probable growth.

Several approaches to growth management are seen within the SEPA. Most counties have developed comprehensive plans or similar studies in which goals and objectives with respect to growth are considered. County planning includes the very unstructured policy of approving subdivision requests as they come in, each based on its own merits. Such is the current policy in Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, and Gilpin Counties.

Adams County has just published a comprehensive plan which includes general land use and basic county goals. The planners maintain that the plan is meant to be a useful tool and guide for both long-range planning and day-to-day decision making.

Larimer and Weld Counties, on the other hand, have specific urban growth policies. Weld County presents a planned growth policy based on a pattern of ring growth around existing towns; growth will be discouraged elsewhere in the County. Larimer County has a similar but less restrictive policy in which "all new urban development shall be located either within the designated general service area of cities or towns or within an area approved by the County as a node."<sup>5</sup>

Boulder has produced one of the most voluminous of studies, Exploring Options for the Future: A Study of Growth in Boulder County, which consists of ten specific volumes. This County has faced considerable pressure from no-growth advocates in recent years.

It should be pointed out that no plan is permanent or infallible. Most of these counties have just begun planning in any form within the past few years. Plans are often outdated by the time they are published or soon after. An example is Douglas County's Land Use Plan of April 23, 1974. It was voided on February 11, 1975 due to political pressures exerted by large land owners in the county.<sup>6</sup>

Age and Sex Distribution - The population pyramids on the following pages serve to illustrate age and sex distribution on a county-by-county basis.<sup>7</sup> The state distributions are on the last pyramid to serve as a

---

5

The Larimer County Land Use Policy Plan: An Element of the Larimer County Comprehensive Plan. Second draft - March 1975.

6

Personal communication, Bill Noe, Douglas County Planning Director.

7

The population pyramids are based on 1970 census data.



MAP II

GROWTH TRENDS (schematic)

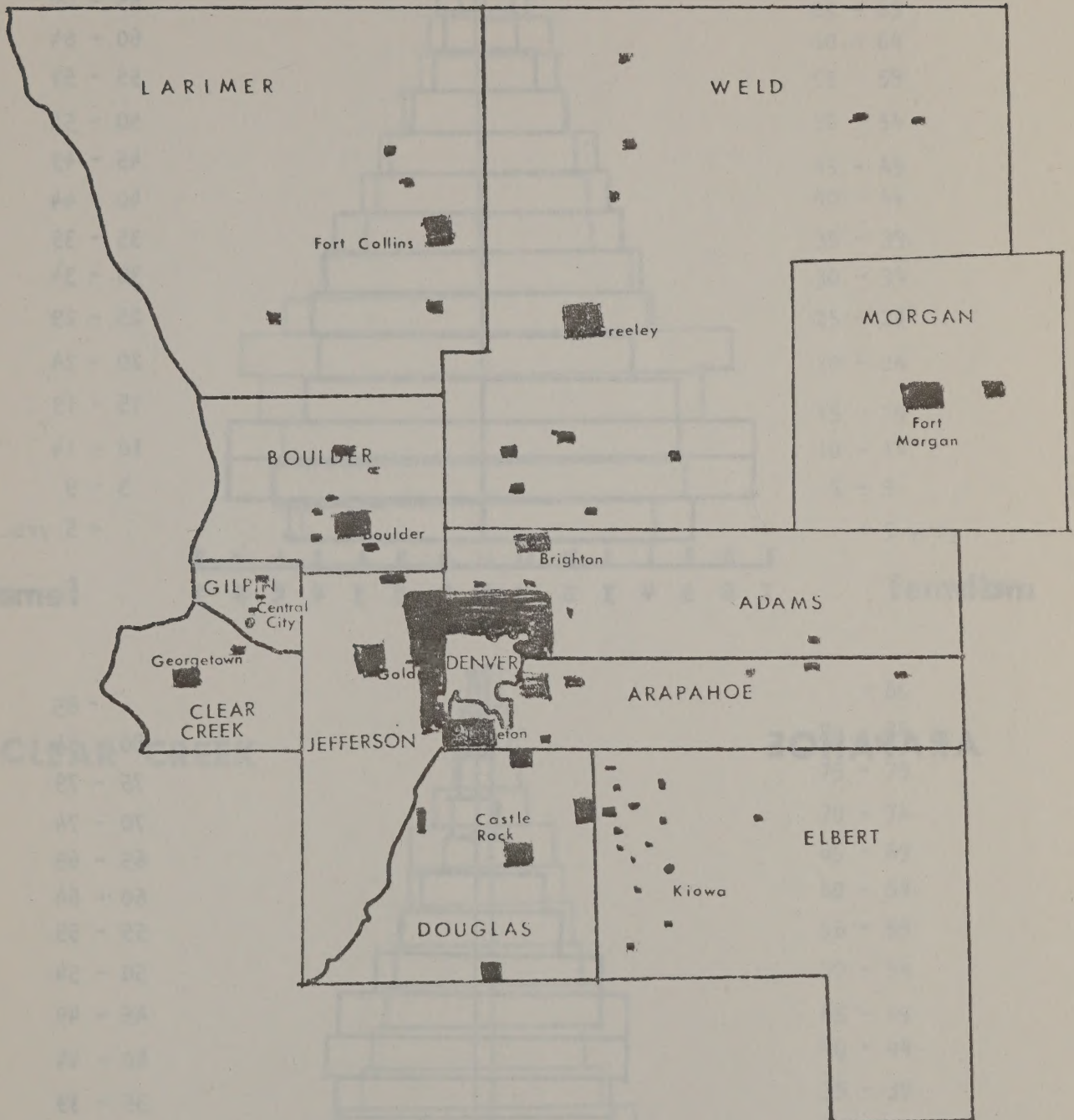
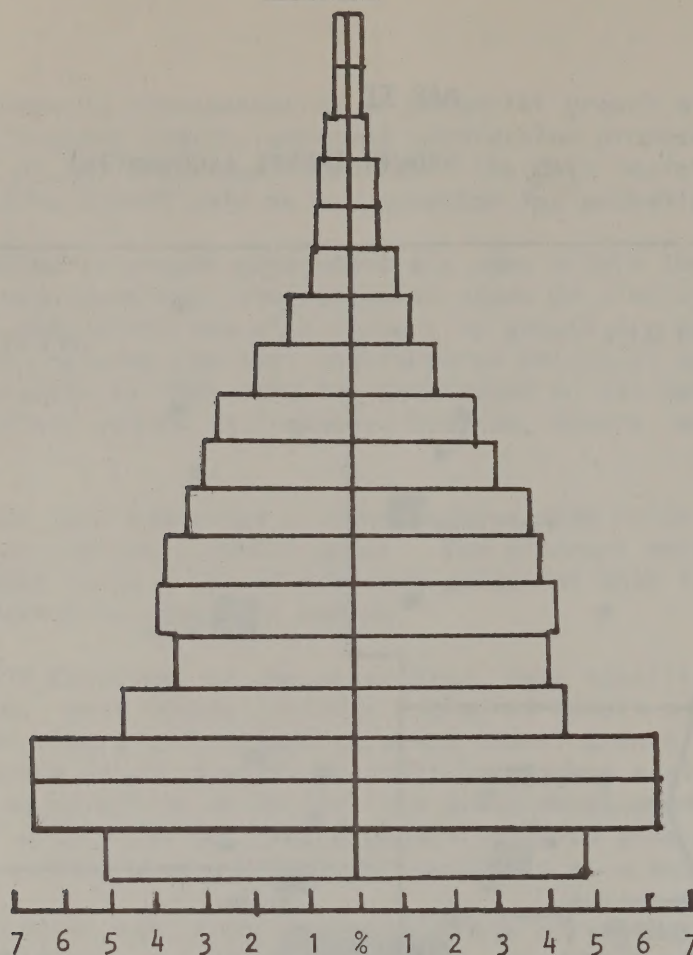


TABLE V

## ADAMS

male



&gt; 85

80 - 84

75 - 79

70 - 74

65 - 69

60 - 64

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

15 - 19

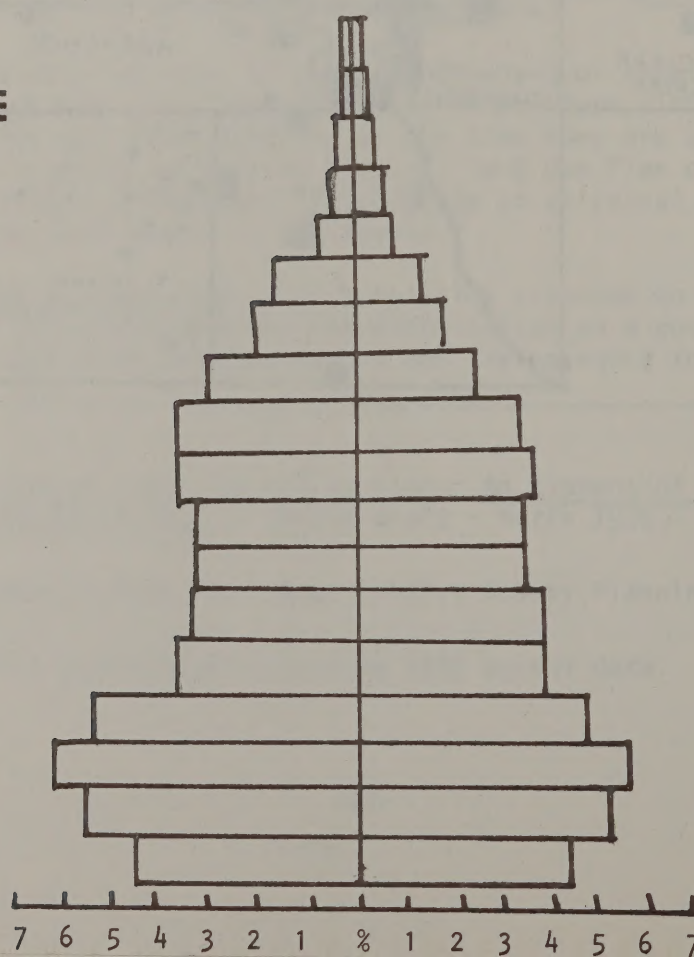
10 - 14

5 - 9

&lt; 5 yrs.

female

## ARAPAHOE



&gt; 85

80 - 84

75 - 79

70 - 74

65 - 69

60 - 64

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

15 - 19

10 - 14

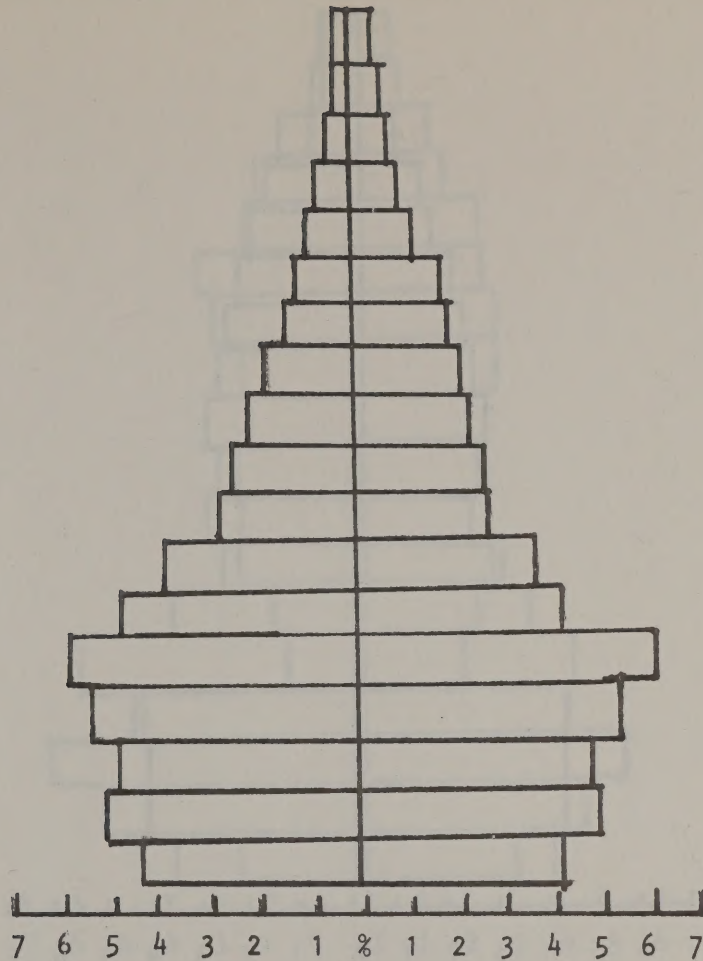
5 - 9

&lt; 5 yrs.



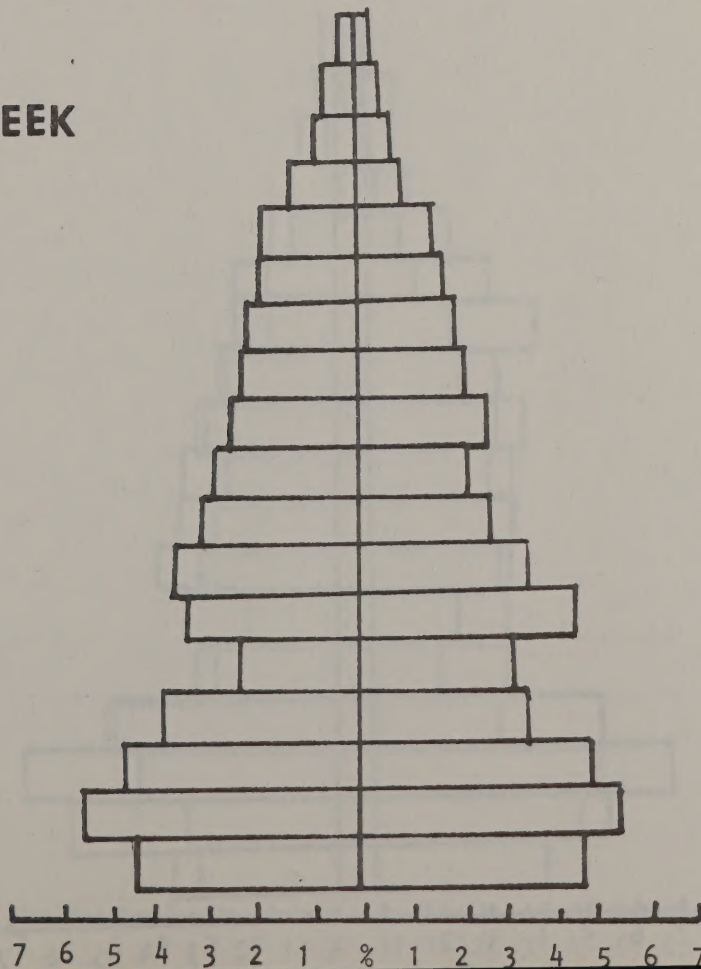
## BOULDER

male



female

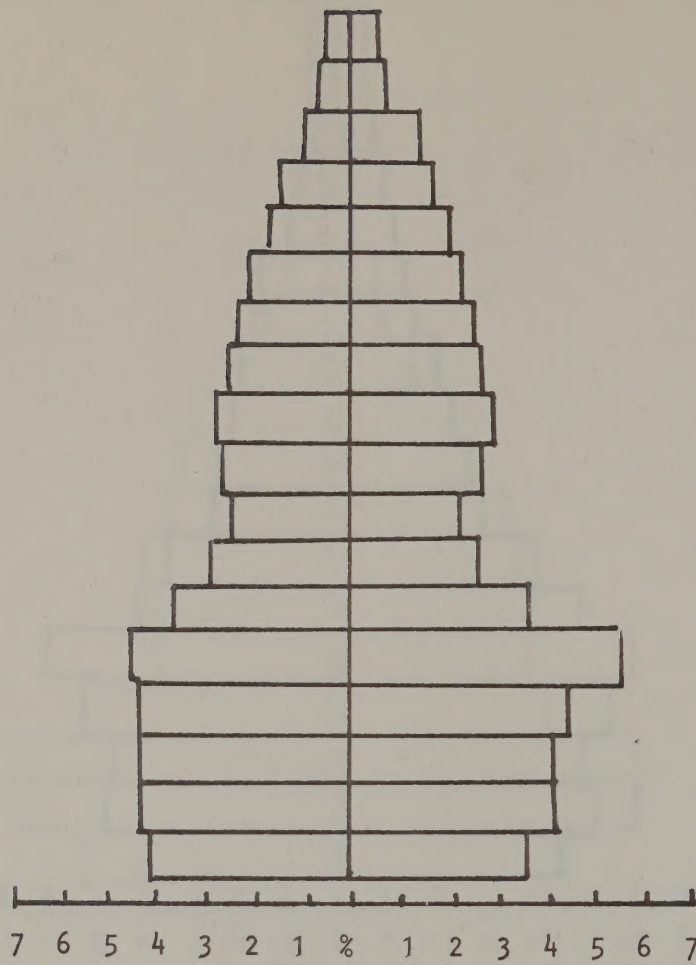
## CLEAR CREEK



< 5 yrs.

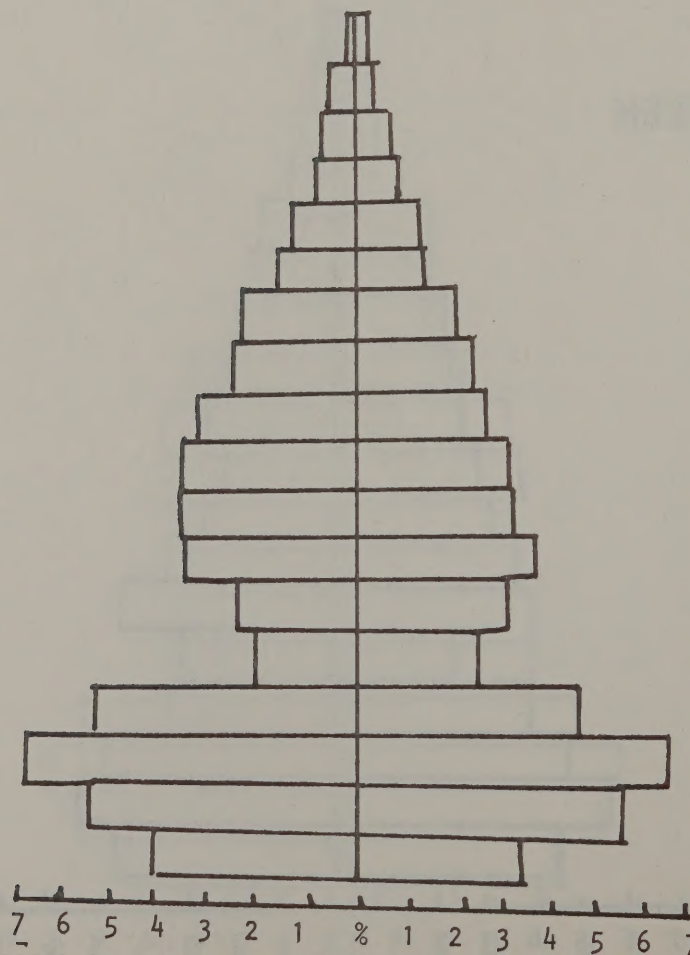
# DENVER

male



female

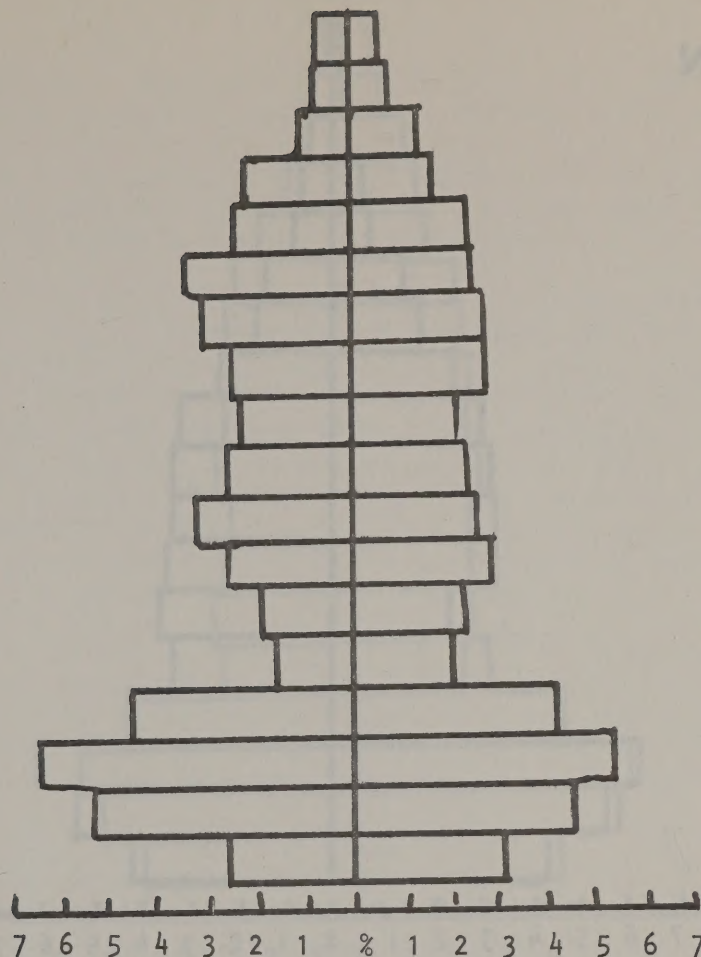
# DOUGLAS



< 5 yrs.

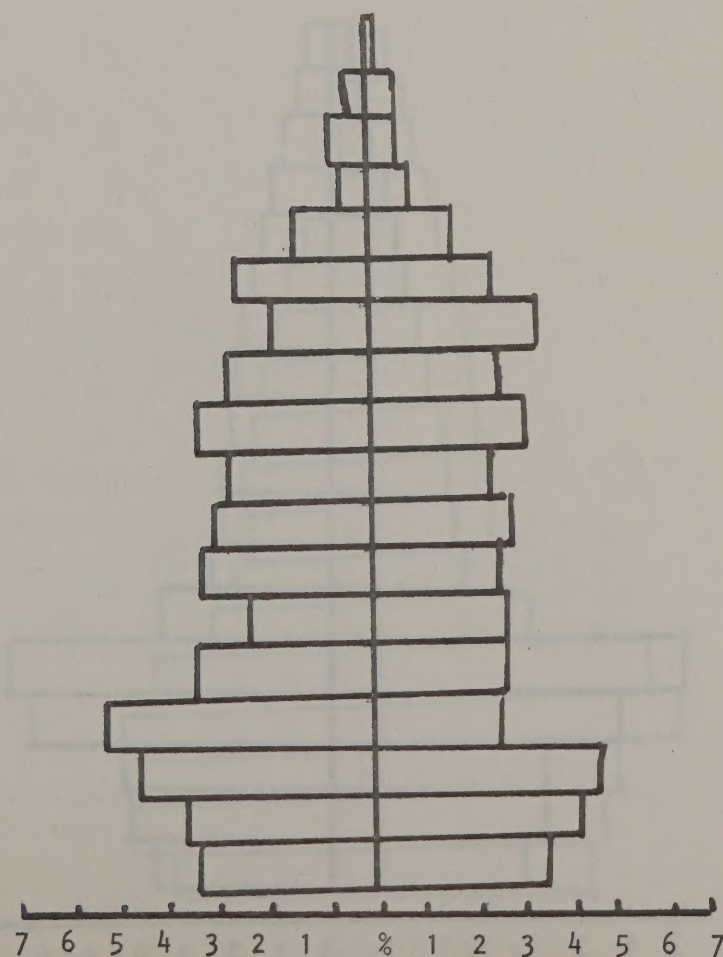


# ELBERT



> 85  
80 - 84  
75 - 79  
70 - 74  
65 - 69  
60 - 64  
55 - 59  
50 - 54  
45 - 49  
40 - 44  
35 - 39  
30 - 34  
25 - 29  
20 - 24  
15 - 19  
10 - 14  
5 - 9  
< 5 yrs.

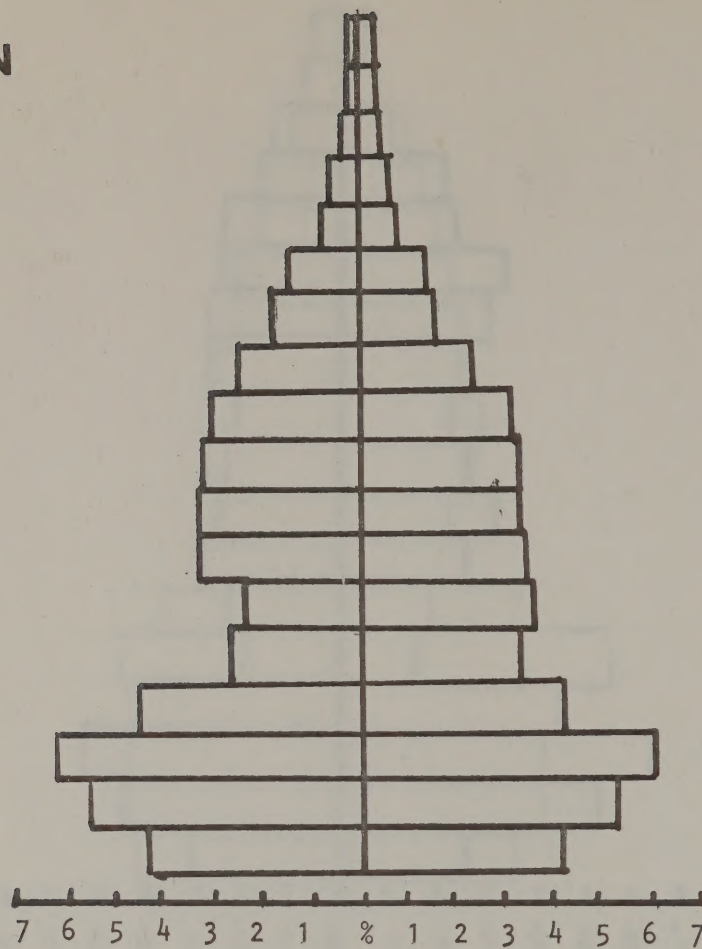
# GILPIN



> 85  
80 - 84  
75 - 79  
70 - 74  
65 - 69  
60 - 64  
55 - 59  
50 - 54  
45 - 49  
40 - 44  
35 - 39  
30 - 34  
25 - 29  
20 - 24  
15 - 19  
10 - 14  
5 - 9  
< 5 yrs.

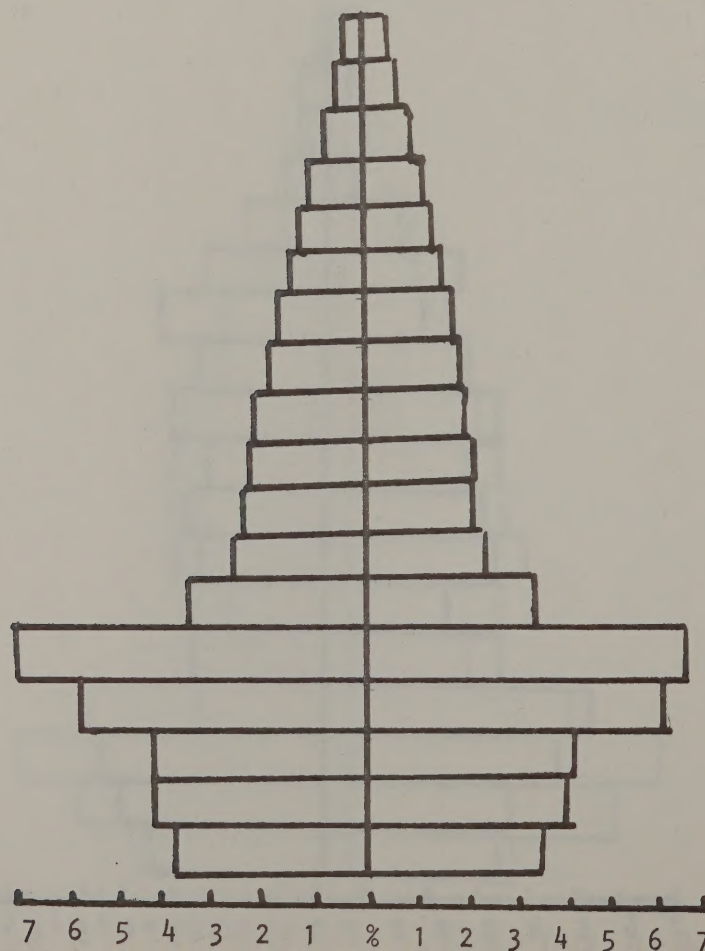
# JEFFERSON

male



female

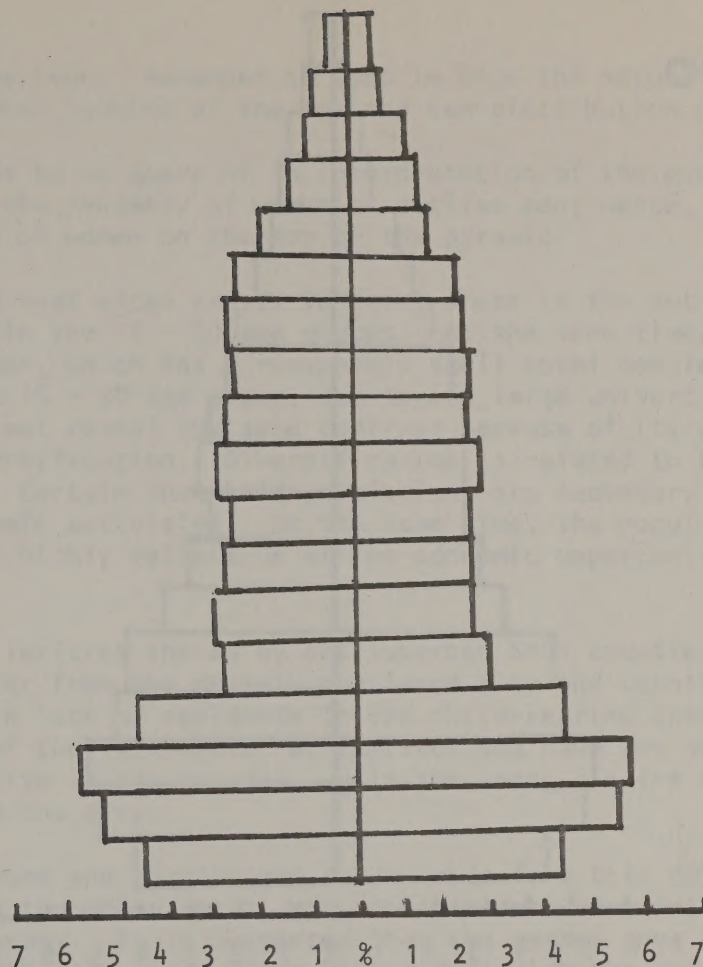
# LARIMER



< 5 yrs.



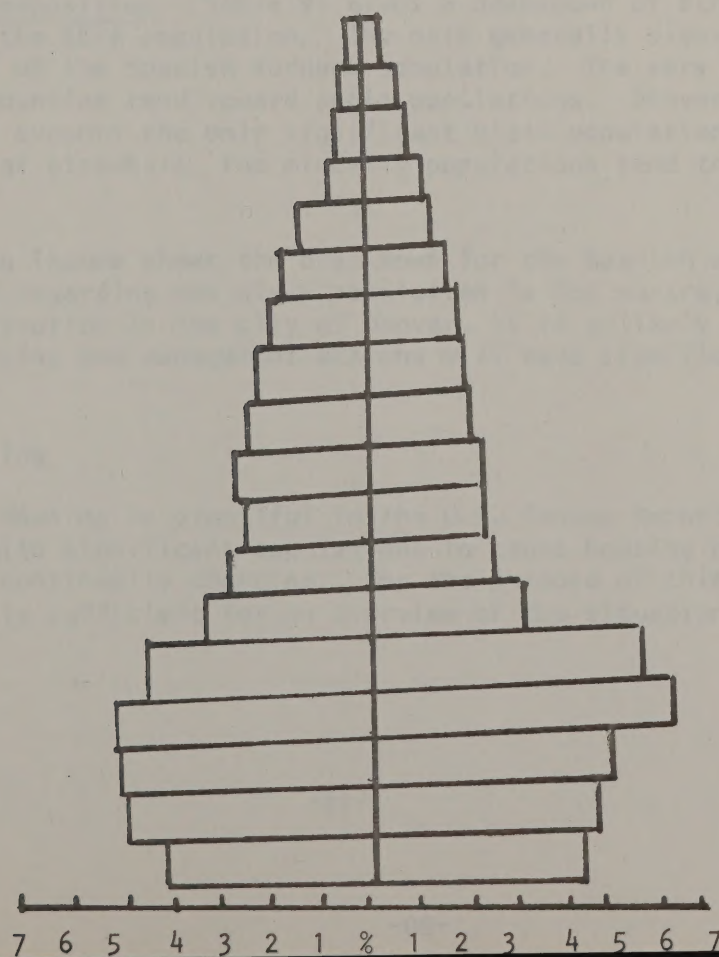
# MORGAN



male

female

# WELD



> 85

80 - 84

75 - 79

70 - 74

65 - 69

60 - 64

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

15 - 19

10 - 14

5 - 9

< 5 yrs.

# COLORADO

male

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 % 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

> 85

80 - 84

75 - 79

70 - 74

65 - 69

60 - 64

55 - 59

50 - 54

45 - 49

40 - 44

35 - 39

30 - 34

25 - 29

20 - 24

15 - 19

10 - 14

5 - 9

< 5 yrs.

female



basis of comparison. Remember to keep in mind the actual population of each county when looking at the age and sex distribution percentages.

General trends to be aware of in interpretation of the population pyramids include the tendency of women to outlive men; hence, the heavier concentration of women on the top of the pyramid.

Another trend that often exists in rural areas is the out-migration of young people in the 15 - 30 age groups. At the same time, a county such as Larimer, which has a reasonably small total population, shows an impressive 15 - 30 age group, due to its large university population. Boulder does not reveal the same contrast because of its greater socio-economic diversification. Diversification is related to the population of the area. Certain threshold populations are necessary to support certain economic activities. At the same time, the population make-up of an area is highly reflective of the economic opportunities that are available.

Note the similarities shared by the suburban SMSA counties and how these counties differ from the densely populated city and county of Denver. Denver shows a lack of residents in the child-rearing ages. It is a common part of the life cycle for families who have any degree of mobility to live in the suburbs, while the young singles and the elderly are housed in the city.

Many comparisons and conclusions can be made from this data; however, a background on the other social and economic features of the area in question is necessary. It is suggested that the reader come back to the age and sex distribution issue after having dealt with the rest of the report.

Ethnic Composition - Table VI gives a breakdown of ethnic characteristics of the SEPA population. The only generally significant minority group is that of the Spanish surname population. The very sparsely populated rural counties tend toward anglo populations. Denver and the metro area counties support the only significant black population in the SEPA. In Colorado, as elsewhere, the minority populations tend to have lower incomes.

The section on income shows the breakdown for the Spanish surname population. Data regarding the black population is not portrayed because of its concentration in the city of Denver. It is unlikely that BLM resource planning and management actions will have significant impact on Denver.

## 2. Housing

Data on housing is plentiful in the U.S. Census Reports, as well as in counties with significant populations to cause housing pressures. Such data is also continually changing. For the purpose of this study, general housing data is sufficient for an overview of the situation in each county.

TABLE VI  
ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>ANGLO</u>	<u>% ANGLO</u>	<u>SPANISH</u>	<u>% SPANISH</u>
ADAMS	185,789	155,191	83	26,277	14
ARAPAHOE	162,142	151,337	93	8,300	5
BOULDER	131,889	121,525	92	8,292	6
CLEAR CREEK	4,819	4,781	99	N.A. <sup>2/</sup>	N.A.
DENVER	514,678	449,553	87	86,345	16
DOUGLAS	8,407	8,339	99	N.A.	N.A.
ELBERT	3,903	3,866	99	N.A.	N.A.
GILPIN	1,272	1,263	99	N.A.	N.A.
JEFFERSON	233,031	221,366	94	9,714	4
LARIMER	89,900	82,644	91	6,017	6
MORGAN	20,105	17,702	88	2,225	11
WELD	89,297	73,973	82	13,752	15
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	1,227,529	937,238	76	138,928	11
<u>SEPA</u>	1,445,232	1,291,540	89	160,922	11
<u>COLORADO</u>	2,207,259	1,831,723	82	286,467	12



ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS: 1970 (CONT.)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>% BLACK</u>	<u>INDIAN</u>	<u>% INDIAN</u>	<u>ALL OTHERS</u>	<u>% ALL OTHERS</u>
ADAMS	1,355	< 1	571	< 1	2,395	< 1
ARAPAHOE	729	< 1	447	< 1	1,329	< 1
BOULDER	664	< 1	231	< 1	1,177	< 1
CLEAR CREEK	1	< 1	28	< 1	9	< 1
DENVER	47,011	9	2,635	< 1	6,845	1
DOUGLAS	24	< 1	29	< 1	15	< 1
ELBERT	4	< 1	12	< 1	11	< 1
GILPIN	3	< 1	3	< 1	3	< 1
JEFFERSON	405	< 1	464	< 1	1,082	< 1
LARIMER	280	< 1	149	< 1	810	< 1
MORGAN	21	< 1	46	< 1	111	< 1
WELD	225	< 1	163	< 1	1,184	1
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	50,164	4	4,140	< 1	12,828	1
<u>SEPA</u>	50,722	3	4,570	< 1	14,971	1
<u>COLORADO</u>	66,274	3	8,112	< 1	14,683	< 1

SOURCE: U.S. Census, General Population Characteristics, 1970.

1/ All others includes: Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and "All Other" as defined by the U.S.Census, 1970.

2/ N.A. - Not Available (Data not separated from Anglo in counties where Spanish population does not exceed 400.)



Communities with sizable populations often have their own housing studies. Also, the regional council of governments in Regions 1, 2, and 3 have assembled data on housing in both local and regional contexts.

Table VII, General Housing Characteristics, indicates the distribution of housing in two contexts; urban/rural and owner/renter. Note the distinction between total housing units and total occupied units. To calculate the total number of year-round occupied units, add the number of renter-occupied units to the number of owner-occupied units.

The number of vacant-seasonal and migratory units is significant in two situations. Counties with mountain acreage often contain a large number of summer recreation homes; such is the case in Boulder, Clear Creek, Jefferson, and Larimer Counties. Gilpin County, although a mountain county, has an insignificant number of seasonal units. There are two probable reasons: (1) Much of the county is National Forest land and, (2) there is a scarcity of goods and services in the county.

The second source of seasonal homes is the heavy agricultural area of Larimer, Morgan, and Weld Counties. This is due to the seasonality of labor needs. Migrant workers come in when needed, and some farmers have two residences, one in town and one out on the farm. Note the significance of the notation "occupied rural farm."

Value of homes and contract rents serve to give an idea of age and availability (supply and demand) of units in the area.

The existence of plumbing facilities is an indicator of the quality of the unit. Number of rooms and number of persons also serve as indicators of housing conditions. Census data exists in more detail on all of these indicators.

An illustration of housing inventory changes by tenure April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1974, Table VIII, is self-explanatory. Table IX introduces projected requirements to 1980. As one would expect, housing inventory changes and projections follow population growth trends. Housing problems are more complicated than supply in numbers since different socio-economic groups require different types of housing units. Income, family size, taste, and preference are all reflected in housing choices. Thus, the proportions of a population in a given area of differing socio-economic status indicate the types of housing needed. The common difficulty is that the low income group gets the oldest, most standard housing in the area, that being the cheapest. Public housing today often remains inadequate, despite continuing efforts towards improvement. Notice the small number of public housing units constructed on Table VIII. Only Adams (44), Boulder (292), Denver (400), Larimer (261), Morgan (86), Weld (60) Counties constructed public housing units in the period from April 1, 1970 to April 1, 1974.



TABLE VII

## GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

	<u>ADAMS</u>	<u>ARAPAHOE</u>	<u>BOULDER</u>	<u>CLEAR CREEK</u>	<u>DENVER</u>	<u>DOUGLAS</u>
TOTAL POPULATION	185,789	162,142	131,889	4,784	514,678	8,416
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	51,457	48,919	44,307	2,505	193,754	2,682
Year-Around Housing Units	51,433	48,915	43,436	2,231	193,717	2,650
Rural	3,652	1,346	10,255	2,231	---	2,650
Occupied Rural Farm	1,065	264	1,202	29	---	338
Vacant-Seasonal & Migratory	24	4	871	274	37	32
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (Year-Around Units)	696	529	1,703	273	7,726	111
ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (All Occupied Units)	4,489	5,552	6,983	302	49,652	290
OWNER OCCUPIED	37,603	34,481	25,010	1,110	93,149	1,786
Median Value (\$)	16,900	22,300	21,900	15,500	16,800	22,100
RENTER OCCUPIED	12,421	13,048	15,844	515	92,182	634
Median Contract Rent (\$)	117	125	123	87	93	78
MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.6	5.5
Owner	5.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.7	6.0
Renter	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.7
MEDIAN NUMBER OF PERSONS	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.2
Owner	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.4
Renter	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS (CONT.)

	<u>ELBERT</u>	<u>GILPIN</u>	<u>JEFFERSON</u>	<u>LARIMER</u>	<u>MORGAN</u>	<u>WELD</u>
TOTAL POPULATION	3,903	1,209	233,033	89,900	20,105	89,297
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1,402	1,164	72,092	33,898	7,032	28,896
Year-Around Housing Units	1,393	1,111	71,145	31,167	6,780	28,037
Rural	1,393	1,111	8,221	11,504	2,806	14,916
Occupied Rural Farm	497	28	622	1,357	1,219	4,252
Vacant-Seasonal & Migratory	9	53	947	2,731	252	859
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (Year-Round Units)	127	185	1,415	1,355	428	1,777
ONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (All Occupied Units)	211	117	7,147	4,682	1,101	3,920
OWNER OCCUPIED	954	382	50,767	17,465	3,878	16,270
Median Value (\$)	8,200	14,000	22,300	18,500	11,800	15,000
RENTER OCCUPIED	326	87	17,555	10,718	2,422	10,394
Median Contract Rent (\$)	59	61	125	103	68	81
MEDIAN NUMBER OF ROOMS	5.1	4.5	5.6	4.8	4.9	4.9
Owner	5.3	4.7	6.2	5.4	5.2	5.3
Renter	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.2
MEDIAN NUMBER OF PERSONS	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.8
Owner	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.8
Renter	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7

SOURCE: U.S. Census - General Housing Characteristics, Colo., 1970.

Detailed Housing Characteristics, Colo., 1970.



TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN YEAR-ROUND INVENTORY, BY  
TENURE, APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1974

COUNTY	Total Net Additions	Conventional Construction			Mobile Homes
		Net Additions	Units 1/ Deleted	Units 2/ Constructed	Net Additions
ADAMS	22,336	16,160	785	16,945(44)	6,176
Owner	12,871	7,251	260	7,511	5,620
Rental	9,465	8,909	525	9,434(44)	556
ARAPAHOE	33,233	31,997	785	32,782	1,236
Owner	18,460	17,385	260	17,645	1,075
Rental	14,773	14,612	525	15,137	161
BOULDER	15,869	14,011	785	14,796(292)	1,858
Owner	9,925	8,327	260	8,587	1,598
Rental	5,944	5,684	525	6,209(292)	260
CLEAR CREEK	555	446	10	456	109
Owner	471	378	4	382	93
Rental	84	68	6	74	16
DENVER	24,271	24,296	4,720	29,016(400)	-25
Owner	6,205	6,222	1,580	7,802	-17
Rental	18,066	18,074	3,140	21,214(400)	- 8
DOUGLAS	2,515	2,386	10	2,396	129
Owner	2,216	2,106	3	2,109	110
Rental	299	280	7	287	19
ELBERT	530	349	5	354	181
Owner	497	343	2	345	154
Rental	33	6	3	9	27

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN YEAR-ROUND INVENTORY, BY  
TENURE, APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1974  
(CONT.)

COUNTY	Total Net Additions	Conventional Construction			Mobile Homes
		Net Additions	Units <sup>1/</sup> Deleted	Units <sup>2/</sup> Constructed	Net Additions
GILPIN	251	225	10	235	26
Owner	254	232	3	235	22
Rental	-3	-7	7	-	4
JEFFERSON	33,434	32,465	785	33,250	969
Owner	21,075	20,184	260	20,444	891
Rental	12,359	12,281	525	12,806	78
LARIMER	12,070	9,466	520	9,986(26)	2,604
Owner	8,265	6,052	175	6,227	2,213
Rental	3,805	3,414	345	3,759(26)	391
MORGAN	982	309	40	349(86)	673
Owner	787	215	13	228	572
Rental	195	94	27	121(86)	101
WELD	9,665	6,448	320	6,768(60)	3,217
Owner	6,128	3,394	105	3,499	2,734
Rental	3,537	3,054	215	3,269(60)	483

SOURCE: Housing in Colorado, Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974

Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Dept. of Local Affairs.

<sup>1/</sup> Deletions include housing units lost through demolition, conversion to non-residential use, merger, deterioration, abandonment, and destruction by fire, flood, or other natural disaster.

<sup>2/</sup> Parentheses indicate the number of public housing units included in total.



TABLE IX

## PROJECTED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, BY TENURE

April 1, 1974 to April 1, 1980

(Number of Units Required)

COUNTY	TOTAL	Household Formation & In-Migration	Current & Future Vacancy Needs	Occupied Standard Unit Replacement	Occupied Substandard Unit Replacement
ADAMS	19,640	17,800	480	790	570
Owner	10,985	10,255	105	265	360
Rental	8,655	7,545	375	525	210
ARAPAHOE	20,380	18,600	520	790	470
Owner	10,965	10,325	105	265	270
Rental	9,415	8,275	415	525	200
BOULDER	23,455	21,000	525	790	1,140
Owner	13,850	13,125	130	265	330
Rental	9,605	7,875	395	525	810
CLEAR CREEK	1,380	1,280	20	10	70
Owner	1,147	1,085	10	2	50
Rental	233	195	10	8	20
DENVER	38,785	26,200	1,045	4,700	6,840
Owner	9,305	6,705	70	1,560	970
Rental	29,480	19,495	975	3,140	5,870
DOUGLAS	2,355	2,220	35	20	80
Owner	2,031	1,955	20	6	50
Rental	324	265	15	14	30

PROJECTED HOUSING REQUIREMENTS, BY TENURE (CONT.)

COUNTY	TOTAL	Household Formation & In-Migration	Current & Future Vacancy Needs	Occupied Standard Unit Replacement	Occupied Substandard Unit Replacement
ELBERT	530	420	10	10	90
Owner	463	395	5	3	60
Rental	67	25	5	7	30
GILPIN	435	350	5	10	70
Owner	407	350	5	2	50
Rental	28	-	-	8	20
JEFFERSON	40,685	38,000	945	790	950
Owner	25,005	23,940	240	265	560
Rental	15,680	14,060	705	525	390
LARIMER	15,820	14,210	325	515	770
Owner	10,360	9,735	100	165	360
Rental	5,460	4,475	225	350	410
MORGAN	1,930	1,580	30	40	280
Owner	1,425	1,265	15	15	130
Rental	505	315	15	25	150
WELD	11,925	10,020	250	325	1,330
Owner	7,150	6,355	65	110	620
Rental	4,775	3,665	185	215	710

SOURCE: Housing in Colorado, Current Inventory and Needs, April 1, 1974, Colorado State Housing Board and Division of Housing, Department of Local Affairs.



### 3. Income

Average Family and Per Capita Median - In addition to a general income breakdown for each county, median, mean, and per capita incomes are given for the major minority population of the SEPA (i.e., people of Spanish surname), the rural farm, and rural non-farm populations. As indicated by the data on Table X, the predominantly rural counties have lower incomes than the Denver metropolitan area. The Spanish surname population has a consistently lower income than the general population, in all counties, rural farm being lower than rural non-farm. The data on Table X is useful as an indicator of basic trends mentioned above and for comparisons between counties; however, the data itself is five years old in terms of buying power or applicability to today's economy.

Income Distribution - The distribution of income classes varies with the nature of the county. The bar graphs of family income characteristics, based on 1970 census data, include individual graphs on the Denver SMSA, the State as a whole, and importantly the State broken down into urban, rural non-farm, and rural farm. The graphs provide a detailed confirmation of the income trends discussed above. The rural counties have the largest percentages of people with incomes below \$3,000. The suburban SMSA counties, especially Jefferson County, have the highest income classes, while Denver, all urban, has noticeably fewer people in higher income classes and more in the lower income classes.

Poverty - The definition of poverty is a controversial issue, and even when the terms are settled on, the assigned threshold dollar and cents value fluctuates with the economic conditions of the nation. Table XII summarizes families under the poverty level in 1969. According to the Census Bureau, "in 1969, the poverty thresholds ranged from \$1,487 for a female, unrelated individual 65 years old and over, living on a farm, to \$6,116 for a non-farm family with a male head and with seven or more persons. The average poverty threshold for a non-farm family of four headed by a male was \$3,745. . poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only."<sup>1</sup>

Once again, the figures are not as significant as the trends and patterns. Note the percentage of poor, out of the total families in each county. Rural counties have a higher percentage of poor; in addition, a significant percentage of the poor in most of the SEPA counties are rural families. The SMSA counties have fewer poor proportionately. This is misleading, however, as they are the counties

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1

See U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28, Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968, for more information.



TABLE X

## INCOME: AVERAGE FAMILY &amp; PER CAPITA

COUNTY	GENERAL			SPANISH SURNAME		
	MEDIAN	MEAN	PER CAPITA	MEDIAN	MEAN	PER CAPITA
ADAMS	\$ 10,409	\$ 11,025	\$ 2,883	\$ 9,147	\$ 9,402	\$ 2,030
ARAPAHOE	12,063	13,970	3,832	10,040	11,747	2,818
BOULDER	11,196	12,267	3,383	8,433	9,640	2,406
CLEAR CREEK	9,686	10,190	3,226	N.A. <sup>1/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.
DENVER	9,654	11,440	3,557	7,323	7,907	1,979
DOUGLAS	11,014	12,160	3,276	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ELBERT	6,872	7,855	2,333	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GILPIN	7,607	8,857	2,830	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
JEFFERSON	12,045	13,218	3,688	10,900	11,437	2,734
LARIMER	8,976	10,070	2,868	7,326	7,670	1,831
MORGAN	7,554	8,492	2,390	6,047	6,578	1,234
WELD	8,363	9,361	2,616	6,447	7,198	1,613
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	10,777	12,156	3,427	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<u>COLORADO</u>	9,555	10,875	3,118	7,138	7,787	1,843



INCOME: AVERAGE FAMILY & PER CAPITA (CONT.)

COUNTY	RURAL FARM			RURAL NON-FARM		
	MEDIAN	MEAN	PER CAPITA	MEDIAN	MEAN	PER CAPITA
ADAMS	\$ 8,555	\$ 10,189	\$ 2,957	\$ 9,388	\$ 10,575	\$ 2,933
ARAPAHOE	8,682	9,247	2,533	11,113	13,034	3,553
BOULDER	10,064	12,283	3,637	12,039	13,142	3,585
CLEAR CREEK	** <sup>2/</sup>	**	5,795	9,669	10,129	3,188
DENVER	**	**	**	**	**	**
DOUGLAS	9,048	10,843	3,305	11,329	12,378	3,272
ELBERT	6,346	7,748	2,365	7,245	7,933	2,313
GILPIN	**	**	1,667	7,625	8,932	2,882
JEFFERSON	12,175	13,835	4,111	11,625	13,134	3,632
LARIMER	8,862	9,836	2,834	9,047	10,226	3,015
MORGAN	6,797	7,782	2,094	7,440	8,398	2,147
WELD	6,984	8,188	2,303	8,310	8,898	2,465
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<u>COLORADO</u>	7,223	8,674	2,468	8,462	9,745	2,737

SOURCE: U.S. Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.

<sup>1/</sup>

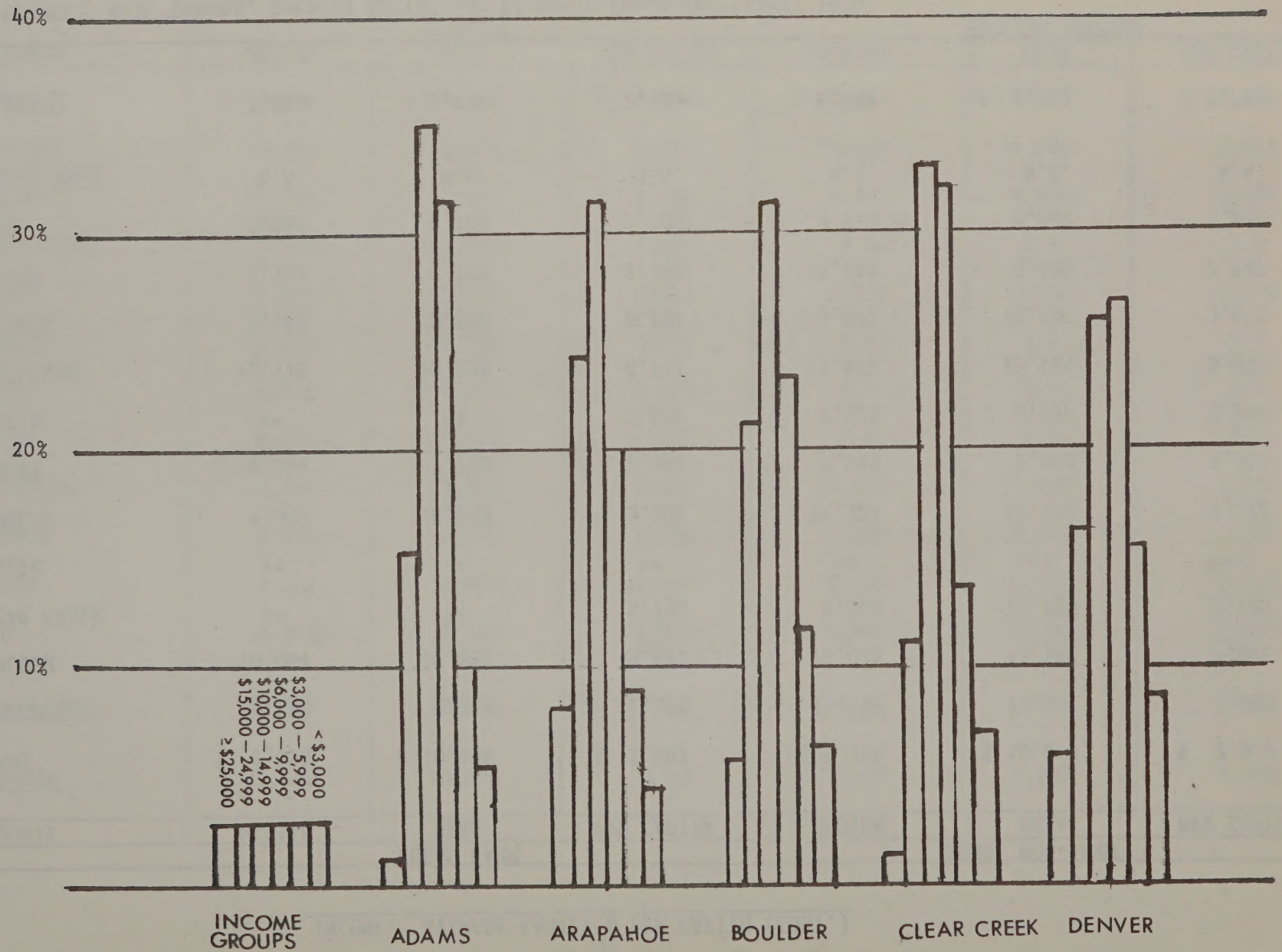
N.A. - Not Available.

<sup>2/</sup>

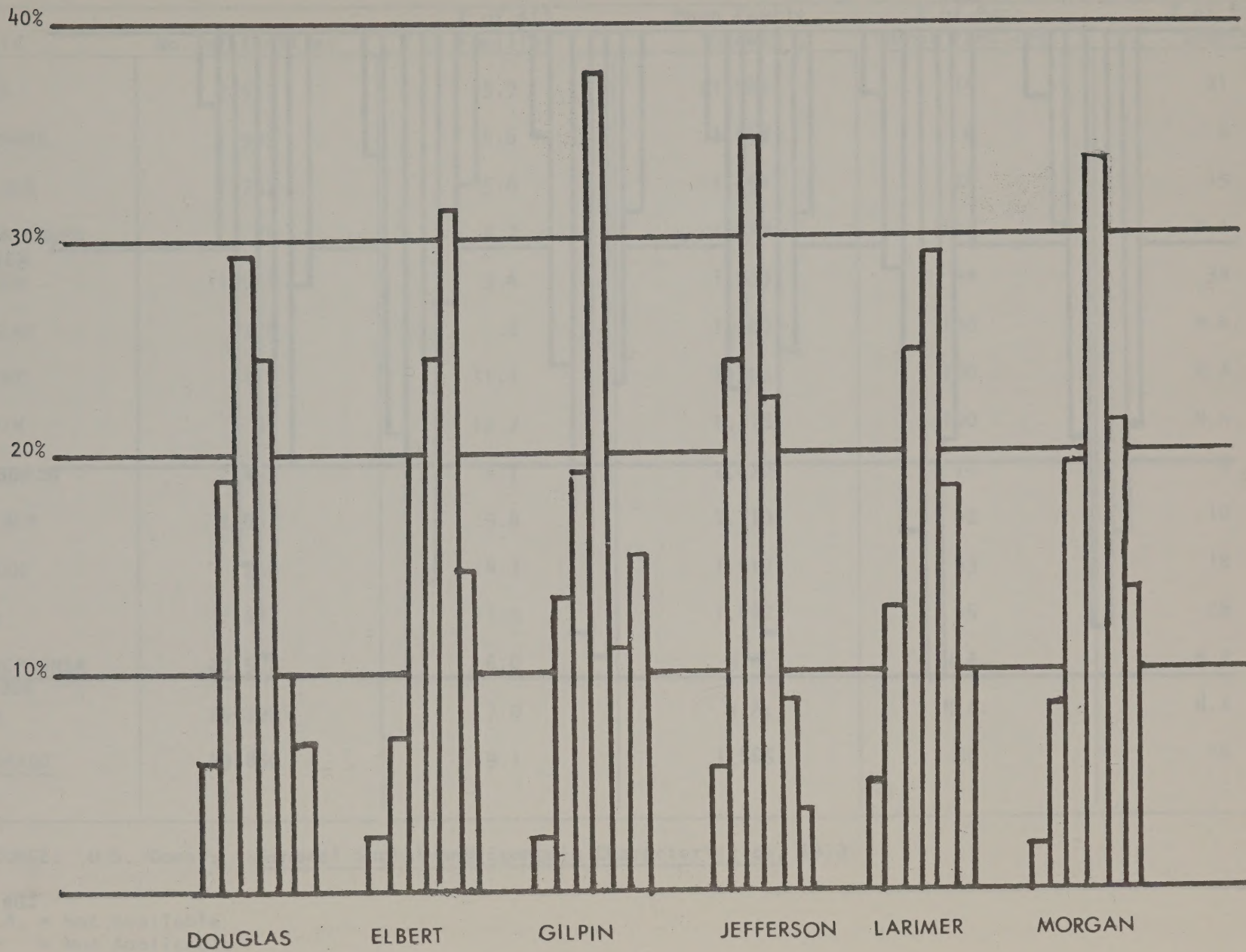
Not Applicable.

TABLE XI

# FAMILY INCOME CHARACTERISTICS







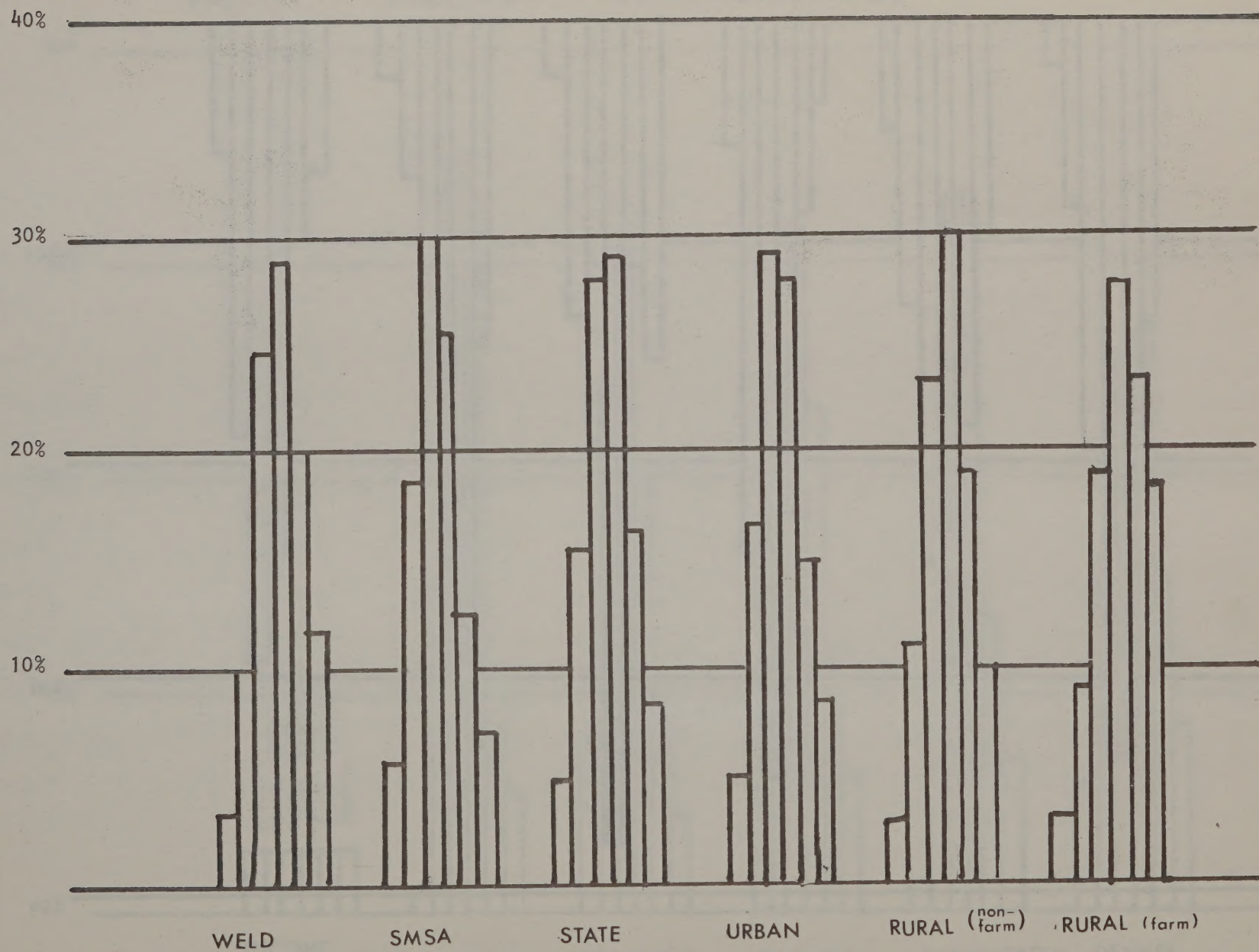




TABLE XII

## FAMILIES UNDER POVERTY LEVEL: 1969

COUNTY	No. of Families	% of All Families	Mean Family Income	% of Poor Rural Families	% of Poor Spanish
ADAMS	2,537	5.7	\$1,941	14	21
ARAPAHOE	1,905	4.6	1,867	6	6
BOULDER	1,757	5.6	1,691	28	15
CLEAR CREEK	75	5.7	1,818	100	N.A.
DENVER	11,911	9.4	1,939	**	34
DOUGLAS	174	.2	1,600	100	N.A.
ELBERT	119	11.1	1,503	100	N.A.
GILPIN	39	12.7	1,718	100	N.A.
JEFFERSON	2,462	4.1	1,870	14	6
LARIMER	2,053	9.4	1,710	42	10
MORGAN	730	14.3	1,417	53	18
WELD	2,637	11.9	1,642	65	28
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	20,572	6.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<u>SEPA</u>	26,399	7.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<u>COLORADO</u>	49,850	9.1	1,865	30	26

SOURCE: U.S. Census - General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.

N.A. = Not Available.

\*\* = Not Applicable.



of highest population density and number and, thus, have more families below the poverty level. These are the same trends observed on the bar graphs.

Most of the SEPA counties in which a countable number of Spanish surname persons reside show high percentages of these people living beneath the poverty level. Approximately one-fourth of all the poor in the State are of Spanish surname. Clusters of these people are concentrated in Adams, Boulder, and Denver in the SMSA, and in Larimer, Morgan, and Weld counties. Figures are not available for counties in which fewer than 400 people are of this minority group. The four counties in question have very few poor to begin with and most are anglo populations.

#### 4. Employment

Major Economic Sectors - Division of the work force into major economic sectors reveals the major strengths and weaknesses of a county or region. Table XIII gives a county-by-county breakdown, as well as various significant area and regional groupings. A discussion of each sector in terms of the work force follows. More detailed discussion of resource-oriented sectors can be found in the Resource Industries Analysis of this report.

Agriculture employs a significant portion of the work force in Douglas, Elbert, Morgan, and Weld Counties. Note the number of Agriculture and Fisheries employees in Adams, Denver, Jefferson, and Larimer Counties, which do not show up as large percentages of the work force. Agriculture does not lend itself to large numbers of employees today. Weld County is one of the top agriculture counties in the country and yet only 15% of the work force is employed in this sector. The national average is under 4% which shows that 15% is indeed a large proportion. A county like Elbert, which has 37% employed in this sector is not as diversified economically as most counties are.

Mining is not an employer of significance except in Clear Creek. Here we encounter a situation in which the county is dependent on one major mining operation, the Henderson, Molybdenum Mine in Empire, for a third of its tax base. The mine employs approximately 600 people today (not all from Clear Creek). It is estimated that in twenty-five to thirty-five years the mine will close down, which would have a powerful effect on local economy if no new income-generating activities are sought.

Construction employs an average of 6% of the population in the State, as well as nationally. The exceptions within the SEPA are three rural counties: Clear Creek (18%), Gilpin (20%), and Douglas (12%). These counties are not very diverse economically, but they have been growing rapidly in recent years, which would create construction needs.

Manufacturing employs approximately 19% nationally and slightly less in Colorado. The SMSA and urban counties have the expected rates of employment, varying from 15 - 21%. Douglas County has a rate of 16% explained by its proximity to the Denver area. Note also that because the population of Douglas County is small, 16% amounts to 519 workers, where in other counties we are talking about 5,000 - 30,000 workers for a similar percentage. As would be expected, the sparsely populated rural counties are involved



TABLE XIII

## EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

COUNTY	Labor Force 16 Yrs. Old	Labor Force Participation	Percent Unemployment	All Industry Employment	Agriculture and Fisheries	
					Employment	Percent
ADAMS	75,744	76	3.6	69,284	1,723	2
ARAPAHOE	69,133	76	2.7	63,500	760	1
BOULDER	55,163	70	4.3	52,482	978	2
CLEAR CREEK	2,074	77	4.2	1,987	20	1
DENVER	227,628	76	4.0	212,695	1,655	1
DOUGLAS	3,316	75	3.1	3,207	358	11
ELBERT	1,552	78	1.7	1,521	570	37
GILPIN	410	56	5.1	389	**	**
JEFFERSON	98,106	75	2.9	95,000	1,219	1
LARIMER	36,170	67	5.4	34,094	2,167	6
MORGAN	7,746	76	3.2	7,497	1,668	22
WELD	34,901	69	4.2	33,341	4,958	15
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	525,774	N.A.	N.A.	492,961	6,335	1
<u>SEPA</u>	611,943	74	3.7	574,997	16,076	3
<u>COLORADO</u>	909,581	73	4.0	825,779	38,093	5
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	13,810,758	72	6.0	12,460,973	506,705	4

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT.)

COUNTY	MINING EMPLOYMENT	%	CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT	%	ALL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	%
ADAMS	442	1	5,249	8	13,138	19
ARAPAHOE	1,027	2	4,080	6	11,258	18
BOULDER	339	1	2,923	6	11,025	21
CLEAR CREEK	268	13	316	18	134	7
DENVER	2,261	1	10,884	5	31,826	15
DOUGLAS	44	1	394	12	519	16
ELBERT	24	2	129	8	120	8
GILPIN	**	**	76	20	42	11
JEFFERSON	1,671	2	7,271	8	16,588	17
LARIMER	**	**	2,450	7	5,175	15
MORGAN	222	3	435	6	634	8
WELD	113	**	2,496	7	4,837	15
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	5,740	1	30,407	6	83,835	17
<u>SEPA</u>	6,540	1	36,748	6	95,296	17
<u>COLORADO</u>	14,232	2	54,668	7	120,581	15
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	125,189	1	728,052	6	2,421,825	19



EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT.)

COUNTY	<u>FURNITURE &amp; LUMBER MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>FOOD-KINDRED MANUFACTURING</u>	<u>TRANSPORTATION &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>	%	<u>UTILITIES</u>	%
	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT		EMPLOYMENT	
ADAMS	266	2,218	6,519	9	1,105	2
ARAPAHOE	235	470	3,805	6	873	1
BOULDER	97	436	1,961	4	708	1
CLEAR CREEK	**	17	33	2	57	3
DENVER	1,207	4,048	13,536	6	3,342	2
DOUGLAS	11	15	176	5	72	2
ELBERT	**	10	54	4	4	**
GILPIN	**	**	12	3	13	3
JEFFERSON	230	2,574	5,772	6	1,732	2
LARIMER	159	591	934	3	584	2
MORGAN	15	425	323	4	186	2
WELD	38	2,107	1,271	4	488	1
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	2,035	9,746	31,593	6	7,760	1
<u>SEPA</u>	2,258	12,911	34,396	6	9,164	2
<u>COLORADO</u>	3,917	16,043	45,838	6	14,840	2
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	210,433	213,272	678,102	5	214,151	2

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT.)

COUNTY	<u>WHOLESALE TRADE</u>		<u>RETAIL TRADE</u>		<u>SERVICES</u>	
	EMPLOYMENT	%	EMPLOYMENT	%	EMPLOYMENT	%
ADAMS	5,373	8	12,155	18	10,345	15
ARAPAHOE	3,640	6	11,340	18	11,880	19
BOULDER	1,242	2	8,254	16	9,290	18
CLEAR CREEK	19	1	387	19	366	18
DENVER	12,962	6	36,011	17	48,831	23
DOUGLAS	26	1	458	14	461	14
ELBERT	31	2	171	11	124	8
GILPIN	5	1	59	15	100	26
JEFFERSON	5,595	6	16,243	17	15,427	16
LARIMER	546	2	5,934	17	5,601	16
MORGAN	223	3	1,408	19	1,196	16
WELD	1,033	3	5,648	17	4,795	14
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	28,812	6	84,003	17	95,773	19
<u>SEPA</u>	30,695	5	98,068	17	108,416	19
<u>COLORADO</u>	37,798	5	145,447	18	155,030	19
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	551,164	4	2,103,332	17	2,328,535	19



EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT.)

COUNTY	<u>FINANCE, INSURANCE, &amp; REAL ESTATE</u>		<u>PUBLIC EDUCATION</u>		<u>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</u>	
	EMPLOYMENT	%	EMPLOYMENT	%	EMPLOYMENT	%
ADAMS	3,816	6	3,292	5	4,198	6
ARAPAHOE	4,607	7	3,777	6	3,707	6
BOULDER	2,169	4	7,766	15	3,076	6
CLEAR CREEK	45	2	105	5	147	7
DENVER	15,763	7	10,660	5	14,309	7
DOUGLAS	138	4	276	9	145	5
ELBERT	28	2	135	9	89	5
GILPIN	32	8	5	1	45	12
JEFFERSON	6,410	7	6,619	7	7,292	8
LARIMER	1,582	5	6,299	18	1,415	4
MORGAN	206	3	433	6	297	4
WELD	1,725	5	3,938	12	1,097	3
<u>DENVER SMSA</u>	32,765	6	32,114	6	32,582	6
<u>SEPA</u>	36,521	6	43,305	8	35,817	6
<u>COLORADO</u>	46,399	6	63,430	8	54,900	7
<u>11 WESTERN STATES</u>	694,506	6	836,014	7	812,524	7

SOURCE: BLM Socio-Economic Data Systems (based on the 1970 Census).

N.A. = not available.

\*\* = not applicable or significant.



in little manufacturing.<sup>1</sup> Subdivisions of manufacturing included on Table XIII are furniture and lumber manufacturing, and food-kindred manufacturing. Emphasis again is on the SMSA Counties and on Weld County employing close to half of its manufacturing workers on food-kindred products.

Transportation and communication nationally employ about 5% of the work force, as is the case in Colorado and in most of the SEPA Counties. The more rural counties employ a percentage point or two less. Here, we expect that given a certain threshold population, a fairly constant percentage of workers is needed to maintain the expected transportation and communications networks.

Utilities are a case similar to transportation and communication. They don't employ more than a few percent of the work force, even nationally, and the same is true within the SEPA. Interestingly, the highest percentages (3%) are found in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties. This suggests that a minimum number of employees is necessary to maintain utilities even for a small population. Also, utilities are more difficult to maintain in mountain terrain where water and sewage problems are often specialized.

Wholesale trade would be expected to employ the most around a regional center like Denver, and this is the case where an average of 6% are employed in this sector, a full 2% above the national average. Very small percentages are employed in this sector in non-SMSA Counties.

Both retail trade and services employ the most significant numbers of people in any area of the country today. In the SEPA Counties, an average of 18% are employed in each sector. One would expect the city of Denver to have as high as 23% in services, but it seems surprising that Gilpin County should have 26% of its work force in services. This high percentage is explained by the extremely high number of tourist-oriented activities in Central City and Blackhawk, the only significant settlements in the county. In fact, residents of these towns are forced to shop for groceries and drug store items in Boulder or Golden. Elbert County's 8% in services is more normal for a sparsely-populated rural area.

Finance, insurance, and real estate activities employ about 5% nationally. This trend holds in Colorado and the SEPA, being slightly higher in most counties.

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<sup>1</sup> The Directory of Colorado Manufacturers, published by the Business Research Division of the University of Colorado at Boulder, provides listings of manufacturing firms by location and type of organization. Due to the importance and magnitude of manufacturing to the Denver metro area, a reproduction of such a listing is not feasible in this report.



Public education nationally employs 5.6%. Employment on a county level fluctuates considerably. Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties house state universities and employ 15, 18, and 12% of their workers in public education, respectively. Most of the other counties tend to be closer to the expected, averaging 6 - 8%.

Public administration includes the government employees not considered elsewhere (as in education) and usually employs 5 or 6% of the work force. This trend holds in the SEPA. Oddly, Gilpin County employs 12% of its work force in Public Administration. This is only 45 people, which is again probably a minimum needed to maintain the County's needs.<sup>2</sup>

Table XIV treats government employment as a separate entity and gives a breakdown between Federal and combined state and local. These same members of the work force are included in various sectors listed on Table XIII as discussed above.

Work Force Estimates - The labor force for a given county grows with the population. Unemployment rates vary with the local, regional, and national economies. Up until this year, most of the SEPA Counties' unemployment rates fell between 3 and 4%. Table XV reveals that unemployment for 1975 is up as much as two percentage points, following the national trend. Agricultural employment has decreased continually over the past four years, due to aforementioned reasons. The data on Table XV also serves as an illustration of this trend.

Employment data for Region 3 is now aggregated into what is termed the Denver-Boulder LMA (Labor Market Area) which includes all of Region 3, rather than just the Denver SMSA. Such an aggregation, while bothersome for those in search of county-by-county breakdowns, is logical. It is sensible that since the entire geographic area serves as a common labor market for all of the counties that it be treated as such. See the discussion of commuter patterns.

Welfare - When analyzing data on welfare from Table XVI, it is useful to compare it to the similar data on families beneath the poverty level (Table XII). A reason for discrepancy between tables is that one deals with families, and the other with individuals in the final percentage of total population. Thus, Denver has 13.4% of its population on welfare of some kind and 9.4% of its families beneath the poverty level.

The state percentage for welfare recipients is 7.2%. In addition to Denver, three other counties fall significantly above state levels; Gilpin (9.4%), Morgan (13.7%), and Weld (13.5%). The Types of public assistance being

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It should be noted that a small percentage of the work force has been omitted from the BLM socio-economic data printout used in Table XIII. This includes educational workers in private institutions and welfare organization workers. The number is not always insignificant since 21,142 people are employed in these fields in the Denver SMSA. For the county-by-county percentages, see Table XXV.

TABLE XIV  
AVERAGE ANNUAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, 1970

COUNTY	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	FEDERAL	STATE & LOCAL	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	% GOVERNMENT
ELBERT	269	19	250	1,544	17
LARIMER	10,020	1,066	8,954	35,372	28
MORGAN	904	85	819	7,763	11
WELD	6,430	349	6,081	34,283	18
DENVER LMA <sup>1/</sup>	90,700	26,200	64,500	519,863	17
SEPA	108,323	27,719	80,604	598,825	18
COLORADO	165,835	43,737	122,098	864,690	19

SOURCE: State of Colo., Division of Employment, Research and Analysis, mimeographed data sheets.

<sup>1/</sup> The Denver Labor Market Area (LMA) includes the SMSA counties, plus Clear Creek, Douglas, and Gilpin.



TABLE XV

## COUNTY LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (ANNUAL AVERAGE)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u> <sup>1/</sup>
<u>CLEAR CREEK</u>				
Total Work Force	2,928	2,250	LMA	LMA
Total Employment	2,828	2,139		
Non-Agricultural Employment	2,807	2,115		
Agricultural Employment	21	24		
Total Unemployment	100	111		
% Unemployment	3.4	4.9		
<u>DOUGLAS</u>				
Total Work Force	4,846	5,913	LMA	LMA
Total Employment	4,651	5,719		
Non-Agricultural Employment	4,178	5,196		
Agricultural Employment	473	523		
Total Unemployment	195	194		
% Unemployment	4.0	3.3		
<u>ELBERT</u>				
Total Work Force	1,921	2,077	2,006	1,877
Total Employment	1,855	2,010	1,931	1,645
Non-Agricultural Employment	1,129	1,211	1,157	1,127
Agricultural Employment	726	799	774	639
Total Unemployment	66	67	75	111
% Unemployment	3.4	3.2	3.7	5.9
<u>GILPIN</u>				
Total Work Force	1,183	1,164	LMA	LMA
Total Employment	1,148	1,132		
Non-Agricultural Employment	1,147	1,131		
Agricultural Employment	1	1		
Total Unemployment	35	32		
% Unemployment	3.0	2.7		
<u>LARIMER</u>				
Total Work Force	46,500	50,240	52,500	51,412
Total Employment	45,180	48,920	50,910	48,990
Non-Agricultural Employment	42,580	46,060	48,130	46,690
Agricultural Employment	2,600	2,860	2,780	2,382
Total Unemployment	1,320	1,320	1,590	2,422
% Unemployment	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.7

COUNTY LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (ANNUAL AVERAGE), CONT.

<u>MORGAN</u>	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total Work Force	9,234	9,884	9,993	9,883
Total Employment	8,915	9,586	9,658	9,377
Non-Agricultural Employment	6,795	7,248	7,395	7,504
Agricultural Employment	2,120	2,338	2,263	1,633
Total Unemployment	319	298	335	440
% Unemployment	3.5	3.0	3.4	5.1

<u>WELD</u>				
Total Work Force	45,520	50,460	54,150	51,876
Total Employment	44,120	48,970	52,270	49,750
Non-Agricultural Employment	37,880	42,100	45,590	44,226
Agricultural Employment	6,240	6,870	6,680	5,524
Total Unemployment	1,400	1,490	1,880	2,136
% Unemployment	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.1

<u>SMSA/LMA</u> <sup>2/</sup>				
Total Work Force	589,000	631,000	675,000	668,960
Total Employment	567,000	608,000	650,000	632,600
Non-Agricultural Employment	512,300	551,800	594,000	625,320
Agricultural Employment	8,200	9,000	8,800	7,280 <sup>3/</sup>
Self Employed	46,500	47,200	47,200	N.A.
Total Unemployment	22,000	23,000	25,000	36,360
% Unemployment	3.7	3.6	3.7	5.5

SOURCE: State of Colorado-Division of Employment, Research and Analysis, mimeographed data sheets.

<sup>1/</sup> 1975 average includes January - May estimates only.

<sup>2/</sup> 1972 and 1973 data include SMSA counties only, while 1974 and 1975 include LMA counties; i.e., SMSA, plus Clear Creek, Gilpin, and Douglas.

<sup>3/</sup> Included in non-agricultural and agricultural data for 1975.



TABLE XVI

PUBLIC WELFARE RECIPIENTS, 1970-71  
(Average Monthly Cases)

COUNTY	AFDC <sup>1/</sup>	AND <sup>2/</sup>	OAP <sup>3/</sup>	TOTAL WELFARE POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPULATION <sup>4/</sup>
ADAMS	2,176	636	1,196	14,526	7.5
ARAPAHOE	646	402	969	6,579	3.8
BOULDER	768	335	1,190	6,362	4.7
CLEAR CREEK	21	17	72	248	4.8
DENVER	10,126	3,800	8,633	69,529	13.4
DOUGLAS	81	17	91	315	3.5
ELBERT	8	8	104	205	5.2
GILPIN	3	6	30	121	9.4
JEFFERSON	491	369	1,246	6,418	2.7
LARIMER	634	373	1,380	6,139	6.7
MORGAN	284	136	525	2,778	13.7
WELD	1,272	557	1,858	12,404	13.5
<u>SEPA</u>	15,818	6,656	17,294	125,624	8.6
<u>COLORADO</u>	18,200	8,288	37,044	159,437	7.2

SOURCE: Colorado State Department of Social Services, Fiscal and Statistical Report - Fiscal Year 1970-71, December 1972.

<sup>1/</sup> AFDC = Aid to families with dependent children.

<sup>2/</sup> AND = Aid to the needy disabled.

<sup>3/</sup> OAP - Old Age Pension.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes non-public assistance Food Stamp recipients and child welfare.

received explains the type of people receiving it. AFDC goes to families with dependent children, AND to the disabled, and OAP to the elderly. Gilpin County, for example, averages a much larger monthly caseload for OAP; thus, we expect there to be a larger number of elderly people on welfare. Note that the three aforementioned types of public assistance are not the sole components of the welfare population's aid.<sup>3</sup>

Commuter Patterns - Two very distinct patterns exist within the SEPA concerning commuter habits. Consider first the city of Denver and the adjacent Adams, Arapahoe, and Jefferson Counties. 69.92% of the labor force in these four counties work in the four-county area. Data on Table XVII reveals that although close to 80% of the workers who live in Denver work there, less than 40% of the workers who live in the adjacent counties work in their resident counties. Recent data shows that 61.31% of the four-county labor force work in Denver, which reveals the place of work for most of the remaining work force in the counties immediately adjacent to Denver.<sup>4</sup>

The second significant pattern exists in Larimer, Morgan, and Weld Counties, where 80 - 90% of the work force works in its county of residence. A certain amount of overlap can be expected; that is, some Weld County residents work in Larimer or Morgan. Other sources of work would include Sterling in Logan County and, no doubt, the Denver SMSA.

An extremely high percentage of Boulder's work force remain within the county due to the diverse opportunities available within the county. It is probable that as high as 10% of those remaining work in Denver and most of the commuters will work within the SMSA.

Douglas County's commuting range includes both the Denver and Colorado Springs SMSA's. This accounts for half of its work force's employment outside of the county.

Commuters leaving Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties usually work in the Denver SMSA. Note the small labor forces and the needs for a minimum number of workers locally.

Elbert County employs very few of its own residents. The local economy is lacking in diversity and those who are not employed in agriculture or at the local gas station or tavern must work elsewhere. Those who live in the western segment of the county may work in the Denver SMSA, while some who live in the eastern portion can commute to Limon.

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<sup>3</sup> Due to high unemployment in 1974 and 1975, the percentage of people on welfare is expected to have risen. Recent data is not available at the date of this writing.

<sup>4</sup> Denver: The Core City, the Denver Planning Office, January 1974.



TABLE XVII

## PLACE OF WORK

COUNTY	ALL WORKERS	WORKED IN COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	% OF ALL WORKERS	WORKED OUTSIDE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	PLACE OF WORK NOT REPORTED
ADAMS	70,880	23,149	32.7	44,401	3,330
ARAPAHOE	65,822	25,520	38.8	37,371	2,931
BOULDER	51,783	41,108	79.4	8,261	2,414
CLEAR CREEK	1,931	1,392	72.1	401	138
DENVER	211,494	165,240	78.1	33,235	13,019
DOUGLAS	3,074	1,526	49.6	1,359	189
ELBERT	1,517	1,174	27.4	333	10
GILPIN	417	188	45.1	175	54
JEFFERSON	93,587	36,031	38.5	53,215	4,341
LARIMER	33,528	28,848	86.0	2,664	2,016
MORGAN	7,613	6,903	90.7	276	434
WELD	33,069	26,575	80.4	4,528	1,966

SOURCE: U. S. Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970.

## 5. Consumption and Investment Patterns

This section of the report is optional and in the case of this particular SEPA, most of the relevant commentary exists elsewhere in the study. Denver is the major trade center for a region much larger than the SEPA. Fort Collins and Greeley serve as smaller centers, but are significant within their areas of influence. Certain portions of SEPA Counties that are not very accessible to Denver, Fort Collins, or Greeley are influenced by Sterling, Limon, or Colorado Springs in terms of availability of specialized goods and services. Although Denver may be seen as the regional center, many people can live in its hinterland without actually traversing the distance to the city themselves. That is not to say, however, that many of the goods they purchase locally did not pass through Denver.

It may be of interest to the reader that a detailed trade area study exists for the northeastern Colorado region in which Morgan County is included. The study was done through the Northeastern Colorado Council of Governments in June of 1973.

## 6. Public Attitudes

As planning becomes increasingly more recognized in importance to local and regional governments, so does citizen participation. Public meetings and hearings on planning proposals serve as tools for planners on public sentiments and educational tools for the citizen participants. Just as citizen participation or public opinion is vital to the planning process, lack of it becomes a critical problem. The opportunity to participate often exists, but unless man's immediate comfort is threatened, he unfortunately has a tendency to remain apathetic. In the case of the Larimer-Weld Regional Council of Governments is found the prime example. This spring, their transportation and land use committee found it difficult to get public input for goals and objectives statements despite publicity and public meetings. Of over a hundred interest groups whose input was invited, only the League of Women Voters participated.<sup>1</sup>

A problem with interest groups and citizen participation is that those who participate are not always representative of a cross-section of the population. Larimer County has a citizens committee of 25 people who meet frequently to discuss county problems. The trouble is that the people who can afford to come (the meetings are held on Thursday mornings) tend to be from middle to high-income groups. Diversity is lacking because a poor or low-income citizen cannot get off work as easily and does not see such a meeting as valuable to his immediate situation.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Personal communication from Richard MacRavey, Director, LWRCOG.

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication from Dennis Swain, Comprehensive Planner, Larimer County.



If the public does not respond well to invitations to town meetings and hearings, there is another method of determining public attitudes. This is the survey or interview. It takes a lot of time and money, but the results can be useful. Jefferson County has recently completed an attitude survey of the population in the mountain area of the county. Roughly 300 people were randomly chosen to be interviewed. The questionnaire involved basic background data and 45 trade-off questions. The questions involved the following issues: Travel to work, other travel, house size, privacy, recreation, open space, pollution, and personal expenditure.

Below is the conclusion from the final report:

The results presented suggest that attitudes are important and useful in differentiating better citizens. Specifically, with respect to land use, the results suggest that many residents want privacy, low density, open space, and low levels of pollution, while others want better public services and convenience. Therefore, the general conclusion is that comprehensive plans should be drawn up which realize high levels of privacy, open space and environmental quality, while at the same time providing public and private services in a high quality and convenient manner. A second conclusion is that these values vary between geographic locations; i.e., the people in Coal Creek are more concerned with convenience and with public service than with privacy and the environment. The people in Evergreen and Lookout Mountain are highly concerned with privacy, the environment, and services. A third conclusion is the low level of participation of residents in citizen's groups - therefore, careful consideration should be exercised where evaluating any citizen group claiming to represent the mountain area. A fourth and final conclusion is that demographic factors are of limited value in differentiating attitudinal types.<sup>3</sup>

As situations arise within towns and counties in the SEPA in which citizen feedback occurs or is collected, more and more data will become available on the subject. Due to the great diversity found within the SEPA, no attempt will be made to detail attitudes in each county. As such information is needed, it can be best found at the site in question.

## 7. Socio-Cultural Values

A great diversity of value systems exists within the SEPA. The population as a whole share no special common denominators. An attempt to summarize values on a county basis would be futile. To some extent, it is true that a number of people in urban Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and

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<sup>3</sup> DiBerardinis, Dowall, Dunn, Juhasz, Schler, Jefferson County Mountain Area Survey Project, Final Report, submitted to the Board of County Commissioners, Jefferson County, Colorado, May 1975.



Jefferson Counties maintain traditional suburban attitudes. People in the rural areas of these counties and in the rural counties themselves share some values; however, the rural farm population tends to have values that differ from the rural mountain population. Thus, there arises, again, the urban-rural differentiation; within it, a farm and mountain difference. Ethnic and religious values vary within each of these areas as well. Another important consideration should be made and that is simply the reason for an individual's living where he does. Boulder, Fort Collins, and Greeley are university communities. Most residents of Gunbarrel, a subdivision near Boulder, work for IBM; thus they share a unique set of values that a more diversely employed group may not. People's interests and values are often shared through the local homeowner's association, chamber of commerce, or the Kiwanis Club. Thus, the values of people in an area can be deduced, based on the geographic, economic, and social dimensions of the area in addition to an individual's tastes and preference.

#### 8. Public Finance and Tax Base

The Local Government Financial Compendium, an annual publication of the Department of Local Affairs, supplies detailed financial data for all of the counties and selected towns in the State. The following pages from the publication supply county data. Figures to note are total revenue, total current expenditures, and assessed valuations. These are useful for purposes of comparison.

#### 9. Land Use

Three important factors involving land use are relevant to the SEPA. Three major types of land exist: Urban, agricultural, and forest. Urban land use data is constantly changing as new zoning occurs. The Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) has data on urban land use for Denver metro area counties. The largest single use is that of single family residences, followed by roadways. Next comes industrial land.

In 1970, the Denver area (Denver plus selected segments of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, and Jefferson) had 63,293 acres devoted to single-family units and 24,882 acres of industrial land use. 43,449 acres of land was consumed by roadways. Multi-family units took up 6,419 acres and 5,502 acres were commercial. It is projected that in 1980 land use will be as follows: Single family, 92,745 acres; multi-family, 9,872 acres; industrial, 31,173 acres; commercial, 7,932 acres; and roadways, 51,705 acres.<sup>1</sup>

Segments of urban land exist in Larimer and Weld Counties, but not enough to classify significantly. Land use in urban areas involves strictly urban issues, as discussed above, but also poses the problem of encroachment into neighboring rural lands. This problem is realized in alarming proportions in Colorado and the nation. Depletion of farmland in the nation has reached a rate of nearly 10 million acres per year. Colorado lost approximately 332,000 acres per year in the period from 1964 to 1969.

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<sup>1</sup> DRCOG, xeroxed figures.



## GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 6,401,000	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 2,034,300
GENERAL PROPERTY	5,822,800	COMMISSIONERS	125,900
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	578,200	ADMINISTRATION	424,400
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	456,700
OTHER	NA	ELECTION	153,700
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 151,300	TREASURER	141,900
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 5,432,600	ASSESSOR	195,700
FEDERAL	1,421,000	PLANNING AND ZONING	76,400
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	1,155,100	DATA PROCESSING	131,400
OTHER	265,900	PLANT MAINT. AND GPS.	328,200
STATE	8,011,600	OTHER	NA
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	1,107,900	JUDICIAL	\$ 361,600
WELFARE	6,667,800	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 1,300,700
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	1,108,600
MAJOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	NA
OTHER	235,900	OTHER	192,100
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 1,927,100
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 1,286,900	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	1,927,100
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 8,400	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 661,000	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 438,000
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 17,942,000	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 8,034,900
		ADMINISTRATION	1,586,600
		ACC	5,645,900
		OTHER	1,407,400
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 523,100
		RECREATIONS	165,100
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	255,800
		FAIR	39,900
		EXTENSION SERVICE	94,300
		OTHER	NA
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 226,300
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 15,501,000
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 322,700
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 483,000
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL INTEREST	

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUNDS	
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 607,500
CHARGES	607,300
FEES	NA
OTHER	200
TRANSFERS IN	\$ NA
OTHER	NA
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 607,500
OPERATING OUTLAY	\$ 394,300
OTHER	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 394,300
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ NA
DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
PRINCIPLE INTEREST	

## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

OPERATIONS		CAPITAL OUTLAY	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA	NA
DEBT			
GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA		
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA		
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA		
OTHER	\$ NA		

## AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	202,000
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	57,257
CENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 16,746,160
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 575,307,220
RETAIL SALES	\$ 656,014,967
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 10,250,777
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 13,557,131
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 916,983
COUNTY	228,580
SCHOOL	626,880
MUNICIPAL	34,880
SPECIAL TAXES	26,657
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	13.65
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	1298.55

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 4,526,400	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 1,652,900
GENERAL PROPERTY	4,075,000	COMMISSIONERS	88,400
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	447,500	ADMINISTRATION	139,700
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	422,000
ETHER	3,900	ELECTION	140,100
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 47,500	TREASURER	215,300
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 3,524,900	ASSESSOR	372,100
FEDERAL	407,000	PLANNING AND ZONING	143,800
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	397,700	DATA PROCESSING	75,000
CTPR	9,300	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	23,000
STATE	2,832,900	OTHER	32,700
HIGHWAY USES TAX	572,800	JUDICIAL	\$ 405,100
WELFARE	2,260,000	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 1,114,000
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	1,000,500
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	NA
CTPR	100	OTHER	114,300
OTHER UNITS	285,000	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 1,120,600
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 1,258,800	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	957,800
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 10,100	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	162,800
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 463,400	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 389,000
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 9,831,100	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 2,921,600
		ADMINISTRATION	763,700
		ACC	1,380,000
		OTHER	777,900
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 86,100
		RECREATIONS	NA
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	NA
		FAIR	24,000
		EXTENSION SERVICE	62,100
		OTHER	NA
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 12,800
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 7,702,500
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 179,700
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 132,100
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

## PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE  
EMPLOYEE SHARE  
OTHER  
TOTAL INCOME

\$ NA

PENSION PAYMENTS  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

\$ NA

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

AIRPORT		INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUNDS	
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 25,900	\$ 188,600	
CHARGES	25,900	188,600	
FEES	NA	NA	
ETHER	NA	NA	
TRANSFERS IN	\$ 131,900 A	\$ NA	
OTHER	600	NA	
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 152,400	\$ 188,600	
OPERATING OUTLAY	\$ 38,500	\$ 21,600	
OTHER	NA	NA	
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 38,500	\$ 21,600	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 124,500	\$ NA	
DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA	\$ NA	
PRINCIPLE			
INTEREST			

A FEDERAL TRANSFER

## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

OPERATIONS		CAPITAL OUTLAY	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA	
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA	
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA	
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA	
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA	
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA	
DEBT			
GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA		
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA		
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA		
OTHER	\$ NA		

## AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	182,000
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	34,633
CENTRAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 384,252,850
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 702,662,901
RETAIL SALES	\$ 655,065,991
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 15,574,262
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 14,358,109
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 39,890,036
COUNTY	4,034,655
SCHOOL	30,613,035
MUNICIPAL	2,454,664
SPECIAL TAXES	2,787,682
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	10.50
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	681.56



COUNTY OF BOLLER  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 5,523,100	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 1,629,500
GENERAL PROPERTY	5,087,700	COMMISSIONERS	88,000
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	417,800	ADMINISTRATION	261,000
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	206,000
OTHER	17,600	ELECTION	83,500
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 133,100	TREASURER	87,700
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 4,417,000	ASSESSOR	233,500
FEDERAL	606,500	PLANNING AND ZONING	213,100
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	542,900	DATA PROCESSING	109,300
OTHER	63,600	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	331,200
STATE	3,810,500	OTHER	12,200
HIGHWAY USES TAX	576,300	JUDICIAL	\$ 298,400
WELFARE	3,139,600	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 796,400
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	721,400
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	7,700
OTHER	94,600	OTHER	67,300
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 1,473,700
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 704,500	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	1,441,400
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 7,700	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	32,300
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 382,100	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ 2,000	HEALTH	\$ 296,100
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 11,171,500	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 4,186,100
		ADMINISTRATION	842,700
		ACC	2,240,100
		OTHER	1,103,300
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 110,600
		RECREATIONS	NA
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	57,300
		FAIR	19,000
		EXTENSION SERVICE	34,300
		OTHER	NA
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 4,600
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 8,791,400
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 496,000
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 1,194,200
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPLE  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

OPERATIONS		CAPITAL OUTLAY	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA	
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA	
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA	
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA	
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA	
OTHER	\$ 156,900	\$ NA	

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	147,000
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	24,912
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 332,978,430
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 493,137,192
RETAIL SALES	\$ 456,765,724
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 10,494,004
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 9,515,855
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 32,660,846
COUNTY	5,094,569
SCHOOL	24,796,673
MUNICIPAL	1,963,332
SPECIAL TAXES	803,272
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	15.30
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	743.33

COUNTY OF CLEAR CREEK  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972			1972		
REVENUES			EXPENDITURES		
TAXES	\$	542,000	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$	184,800
GENERAL PROPERTY		485,100	COMMISSIONERS		19,200
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP		55,700	ADMINISTRATION		48,000
SALES		NA	CLERK AND RECORDER		25,500
OTHER		1,200	ELECTRON		6,600
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$	10,900	TREASURER		20,700
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$	301,000	ASSESSOR		26,200
FEDERAL		55,200	PLANNING AND ZONING		3,800
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING		30,100	DATA PROCESSING		17,800
OTHER		25,100	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.		11,200
STATE		245,800	OTHER		5,800
HIGHWAY USERS TAX		144,800	JUDICIAL	\$	11,700
WELFARE		85,200	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$	93,300
CIGARETTE TAX		NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT		79,900
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE		NA	FIRE		6,000
OTHER		15,800	OTHER		7,400
OTHER UNITS		NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$	273,500
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$	42,400	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS		243,300
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$	1,000	SOLID WASTE SERVICES		30,200
MISCELLANEOUS	\$	24,200	OTHER		NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$	NA	HEALTH	\$	31,300
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	921,500	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$	124,700
			ADMINISTRATION		34,100
			ACC		45,100
			OTHER		45,500
			CULTURE - RECREATION	\$	3,000
			RECREATIONS		3,000
			PARKS		NA
			LIBRARY		NA
			FAIR		NA
			EXTENSION SERVICE		NA
			OTHER		NA
			MISCELLANEOUS	\$	1,300
			TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$	723,600
			TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$	15,200
			CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$	60,500
			DEBT SERVICE	\$	NA
			PRINCIPAL		
			INTEREST		

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPAL  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS		CAPITAL OUTLAY	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$	NA	\$	NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$	NA	\$	NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$	NA	\$	NA
HEALTH	\$	NA	\$	NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$	NA	\$	NA
OTHER	\$	NA	\$	NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$	NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$	NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$	NA
OTHER	\$	NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION		5,270
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION		2,073
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.		NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.		NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$	31,803,910
GRCS PERSONAL INCOME	\$	16,076,294
RETAIL SALES	\$	14,116,280
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$	321,157
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$	301,353
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$	1,804,346
COUNTY		465,250
SCHOOL		1,252,503
MUNICIPAL		52,268
SPECIAL TAXES		34,265
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)		14.63
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)		193.99



## GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 99,768,500	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 23,753,600
GENERAL PROPERTY	39,523,300	LEGISLATIVE	190,600
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	2,458,500	JUDICIAL (MUNICIPAL)	315,800
GENERAL SALES AND USE	42,084,000	EXECUTIVE	137,100
EMPLOYMENT OCCUPATION	9,358,900	ELECTION	585,800
FRANCHISE	3,977,300	ADMINISTRATION	5,904,600
LODGERS	965,900	ASSESSOR	1,321,000
OTHER	1,400,600	PLANNING AND ZONING	663,800
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 2,161,500	DATA PROCESSING	2,387,700
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 60,533,100	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	3,621,400
FEDERAL	24,957,800	OTHER	8,266,600
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	5,915,200	JUDICIAL (COUNTY AND DISTRICT)	\$ 2,842,800
OTHER	19,042,600	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 40,499,800
STATE	35,500,500	POLICE	25,116,000
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	3,088,700	FIRE	13,825,600
WELFARE	29,422,600	OTHER	1,558,200
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 15,583,200
MOTOR VEHICLE REG.	NA	HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	6,857,300
OTHER	2,989,200	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	6,725,300
OTHER UNITS	74,800	OTHER	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 6,018,300	HEALTH	\$ 16,939,400
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1,680,900	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 41,834,200
PUBLIC SAFETY	448,500	ADMINISTRATION	7,295,500
HIGHWAYS AND STREETS	518,200	ACC	27,026,100
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	1,400	OTHER	7,510,600
HEALTH	652,800	CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ 14,102,400
CULTURE-RECREATION	1,409,300	PARTICIPANT RECREATION	2,360,100
OTHER	1,307,200	SPECTATOR RECREATION	1,818,100
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 4,519,900	PARKS	3,175,700
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	\$ 7,812,700	LIBRARIES	4,369,600
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS	\$ 1,422,400	OTHER	2,378,900
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 182,236,400	MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 8,737,600
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 164,292,000
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE	\$ 15,372,100
		ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 16,540,100
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ 3,296,600
		PRINCIPAL	2,723,000
		INTEREST	573,600

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	WATER	SEWERAGE	TRANSPORTATION	AIRPORT
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 22,884,100	\$ 9,095,400	\$ 5,533,100	\$ 13,562,000
CHARGES	22,884,100	9,095,400	5,533,100	13,562,000
FEES	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	\$ NA	\$ 59,100	\$ 4,050,900	\$ 2,360,500 A
OTHER	2,179,800	137,200	1,400	2,037,500
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 25,063,900	\$ 9,321,700	\$ 9,585,600	\$ 17,960,000
OPERATING OUTLAY	\$ 7,902,300	\$ 7,228,600	\$ 6,756,700	\$ 4,602,400
OTHER	1,145,000	NA	46,100	827,400
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 9,047,300	\$ 7,228,600	\$ 6,802,800	\$ 5,429,800
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 14,733,400	\$ 730,800	\$ 2,698,200	\$ 10,194,300
DEBT SERVICE	\$ 6,956,200	\$ NA	\$ 325,700	\$ 6,293,100
PRINCIPLE	2,564,400		100,000	1,825,300
INTEREST	4,391,800		225,700	4,468,100

A FEDERAL GRANTS IN AID

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	HOSPITAL	AUDITORIUMS, ARENA AND STADIUMS	ZOO	INTRAGOVERNMENTAL SERVICE FUNDS
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 6,620,800	\$ 1,733,500	\$ 254,800	\$ 6,952,000
CHARGES	6,620,800	1,832,700	254,800	6,952,000
FEES	NA	100,800	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
TRANSFERS IN	\$ 5,132,500 B	\$ NA	\$ NA	\$ 191,600
OTHER	558,900	12,500	NA	266,100
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 12,312,200	\$ 1,946,000	\$ 254,800	\$ 7,409,700
OPERATING OUTLAY	\$ 21,487,700	\$ 1,525,500	\$ 620,500	\$ 6,578,400
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 21,487,700	\$ 1,525,500	\$ 620,500	\$ 6,578,400
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 302,400	\$ 13,600	\$ 257,700	\$ 797,000
DEBT SERVICE	\$ 1,058,800	\$ 271,400	\$ NA	\$ NA
PRINCIPLE	899,000	150,000		
INTEREST	159,800	121,400		

B \$466,400 STATE GRANT AND \$4,666,100 FEDERAL GRANT - 59-

## CITY/COUNTY OF DENVER (CONT.)

1972

## PENSION FUNDS

	POLICEMEN	FIREMEN	OTHER
STATE SHARE	439,600	592,100	NA
MUNICIPAL SHARE	1,664,800	1,449,900	4,282,400
EMPLOYEE SHARE	649,200	388,300	NA
OTHER	23,100	621,800	184,400
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 2,776,700	\$ 3,052,100	\$ 4,466,800
PENSION PAYMENTS	2,750,300	2,299,100	3,702,800
OTHER	100	1,800	1,023,300
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 2,750,400	\$ 2,300,900	\$ 4,733,100

## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

## AUXILIARY DATA

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

POPULATION	5,165,000
VEHICLE REGISTRATION	345,370
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 1,444,700,000
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 1,935,375,250
RETAIL SALES	\$ 3,282,601,701
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 41,754,254
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 50,842,921

	DEBT
GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ 188,372,000
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ 93,750,100
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ 3,305,000
OTHER	\$ NA

TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 121,040,117
COUNTY	14,375,564
SCHOOL	81,508,000
MUNICIPAL	21,092,520
SPECIAL TAXES	97,713

TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	12.72
TOTAL LEVY MUNICIPAL FUNDS (MILLS)	14.60
COUNTY ROADS (MILLS)	163.66



COUNTY OF DOUGLAS  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972	
REVENUES	
TAXES	\$ 656,400
GENERAL PROPERTY	622,600
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	73,800
SALES	NA
OTHER	NA
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 28,600
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 455,300
FEDERAL	21,500
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	42,000
OTHER	39,500
STATE	373,000
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	275,800
WELFARE	60,200
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MAJOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	37,000
OTHER UNITS	NA
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 118,100
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ NA
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 33,000
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 1,391,400

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	
EMPLOYEE SHARE	
OTHER	
TOTAL INCOME	\$ NA
PENSION PAYMENTS	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ NA

1972	
EXPENDITURES	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 222,700
COMMISSIONERS	17,100
ADMINISTRATION	46,000
CLERK AND RECORDER	36,300
ELECTION	13,000
TREASURER	31,400
ASSESSOR	31,300
PLANNING AND ZONING	14,100
DATA PROCESSING	NA
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	26,800
OTHER	5,900
JUDICIAL	\$ 24,800
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 141,600
LAW ENFORCEMENT	86,100
FIRE	4,900
OTHER	50,600
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 540,600
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	540,600
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	\$ 18,200
PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 88,000
ADMINISTRATION	19,600
ACC	44,700
OTHER	23,700
CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 68,700
RECREATIONS	15,400
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	22,700
FAIR	17,500
EXTENSION SERVICE	12,700
OTHER	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 4,500
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,109,100
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 11,400
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 81,900
DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPLE  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	10,700
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	7,873
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 27,569,450
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 35,269,954
RETAIL SALES	\$ 26,650,998
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 761,501
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 422,623
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 2,754,896
COUNTY	595,499
SCHOOL	2,051,718
MUNICIPAL	39,398
SPECIAL TAXES	68,281
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	21.60
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	460.97

COUNTY OF ELBERT

GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 311,600	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 116,600
GENERAL PROPERTY	274,700	COMMISSIONERS	12,300
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	35,800	ADMINISTRATION	27,800
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	23,100
OTHER	1,100	ELECTION	5,600
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 7,200	TREASURER	13,600
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 426,800	ASSESSOR	16,600
FEDERAL	42,800	PLANNING AND ZONING	6,200
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	41,600	DATA PROCESSING	NA
OTHER	1,200	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	11,400
STATE	384,000	OTHER	NA
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	321,800	JUDICIAL	\$ 10,600
WELFARE	47,100	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 25,900
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	17,200
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	300
OTHER	15,100	OTHER	8,400
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 379,300
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 27,200	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	379,300
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 300	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 24,300	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 21,400
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 797,400	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 66,800
		ADMINISTRATION	18,300
		ACC	28,800
		OTHER	21,700
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 34,800
		RECREATIONS	NA
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	5,100
		FAIR	13,700
		EXTENSION SERVICE	12,000
		OTHER	NA
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 1,800
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 659,200
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ NA
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 83,900
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPLE  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

AUXILIARY DATA

OPERATIONS		CAPITAL OUTLAY		POPULATION	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA			4,320
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA		RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	3,334
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA		CENTRAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA		PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA		TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 18,244,480
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA		CROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 5,309,626
				RETAIL SALES	\$ 4,825,276
				STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 178,533
				STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 65,533
				TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 1,188,401
				COUNTY	261,807
				SCHOOL	910,000
				MUNICIPAL	16,142
				SPECIAL TAXES	454
				TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	14.35
				COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	1046.77



## GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 192,600	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 156,100
GENERAL PROPERTY	172,800	COMMISSIONERS	11,700
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	17,600	ADMINISTRATION	41,800
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	20,800
OTHER	2,200	ELECTION	9,200
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 6,100	TREASURER	17,900
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 188,500	ASSESSOR	36,500
FEDERAL	32,300	PLANNING AND ZONING	6,100
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	12,700	DATA PROCESSING	NA
OTHER	19,600	PLANT MAINT. AND CPS.	12,100
STATE	156,200	OTHER	NA
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	113,900	JUDICIAL	\$ 5,900
WELFARE	36,400	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 46,000
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	39,400
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	1,000
OTHER	5,900	OTHER	5,600
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 96,600
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 14,200	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	91,100
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ NA	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	5,500
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 9,800	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 2,700
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 411,200	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 50,400
		ADMINISTRATION	20,900
		ACC	17,000
		OTHER	12,500
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ NA
		RECREATIONS	
		PARKS	
		LIBRARY	
		FARM	
		EXTENSION SERVICE	
		OTHER	
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 1,000
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 361,700
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ NA
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 49,300
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

## PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	2,400
EMPLOYEE SHARE	600
OTHER	NA
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 3,000
PENSION PAYMENTS	NA
OTHER	4,000
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 4,000

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPLE  
INTEREST

## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

## DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

## AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	1,470
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	946
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 4,526,970
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 2,846,576
RETAIL SALES	\$ 2,907,717
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 54,238
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 72,140
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 504,532
COUNTY	169,741
SCHOOL	293,424
MUNICIPAL	33,917
SPECIAL TAXES	7,430
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	37.50
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	151.75

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 6,813,000	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 2,706,400
GENERAL PROPERTY	6,253,000	COMMISSIONERS	74,700
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	554,900	ADMINISTRATION	437,600
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	675,700
OTHER	5,100	ELECTION	NA
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ NA	TREASURER	162,200
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 5,279,600	ASSESSOR	315,100
FEDERAL	566,200	PLANNING AND ZONING	234,600
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	963,800	DATA PROCESSING	305,400
OTHER	2,400	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	477,100
STATE	4,313,400	OTHER	NA
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	991,600	JUDICIAL	\$ 374,800
WELFARE	3,012,700	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 1,287,500
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	1,018,700
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	NA
OTHER	309,100	OTHER	268,800
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 2,979,600
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 2,293,400	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	2,655,200
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ NA	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	324,400
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 605,000	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 666,700
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 14,991,000	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 3,988,500
		ADMINISTRATION	1,016,300
		ACC	1,634,500
		OTHER	1,337,700
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 953,600
		RECREATIONS	NA
		PARKS	605,200
		LIBRARY	45,900
		FAIR	NA
		EXTENSION SERVICE	10,500
		OTHER	NA
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 1,800
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 12,956,900
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 810,300
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 188,700
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ 35,600
		PRINCIPAL	35,000
		INTEREST	4,600

## PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	208,200
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA
OTHER	43,500
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 251,700
PENSION PAYMENTS	NA
OTHER	153,300
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 153,300

## PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME	
CHARGES	
FEES	
OTHER	
TRANSFERS IN	
OTHER	
TOTAL REVENUE	
OPERATING OUTLAY	
OTHER	
CURRENT OUTLAY	
CAPITAL OUTLAY	
DEBT SERVICE	
PRINCIPLE	
INTEREST	

## GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

## DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ 50,000
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

## AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	264,000
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	48,822
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 521,447,030
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 1,013,404,572
RETAIL SALES	\$ 803,827,817
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 21,930,427
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 18,116,126
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 53,644,287
COUNTY	6,236,504
SCHOOL	39,838,553
MUNICIPAL	2,319,784
SPECIAL TAXES	5,245,446
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	11.96
COUNTY ROADS (MILES)	983.61



COUNTY OF LARIMER  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972	
REVENUES	
TAXES	\$ 3,370,200
GENERAL PROPERTY	3,071,600
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	297,600
SALES	NA
OTHER	1,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 148,700
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 3,945,000
FEDERAL	314,600
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	256,100
OTHER	58,500
STATE	3,625,300
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	850,100
WELFARE	2,515,900
CIGARETTE TAX	NA
MAJOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA
OTHER	219,300
OTHER UNITS	5,100
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 657,400
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 1,000
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 201,700
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 8,324,000

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	84,300
EMPLOYEE SHARE	NA
OTHER	6,700
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 91,000
PENSION PAYMENTS	NA
OTHER	74,600
CURRENT OUTLAY	\$ 74,600

1972	
EXPENDITURES	
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 1,212,400
COMMISSIONERS	60,800
ADMINISTRATION	257,900
CLERK AND RECORDER	191,200
ELECTION	76,700
TREASURER	76,000
ASSESSOR	173,800
PLANNING AND ZONING	162,800
DATA PROCESSING	81,900
PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	113,500
OTHER	17,800
JUDICIAL	\$ 148,000
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 434,600
LAW ENFORCEMENT	414,500
FIRE	5,400
OTHER	14,700
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 1,383,300
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	1,383,300
SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
OTHER	NA
HEALTH	\$ 384,800
PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 3,111,600
ADMINISTRATION	778,900
ACC	1,433,300
OTHER	899,400
CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 209,500
RECREATIONS	53,100
PARKS	NA
LIBRARY	44,000
FAIR	49,700
EXTENSION SERVICE	50,500
OTHER	12,200
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 35,900
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 6,920,100
TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 192,600
CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 209,400
DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
PRINCIPAL	
INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPLE  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	102,000
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	21,942
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 193,731,980
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 268,173,152
RETAIL SALES	\$ 315,734,667
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 5,223,026
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 6,641,514
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 18,638,578
COUNTY	3,041,553
SCHOOL	13,050,486
MUNICIPAL	1,205,376
SPECIAL TAXES	1,341,123

TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS) 15.70  
COUNTY ROADS (MILLS) 1086.92

COUNTY OF MORGAN  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
TAXES	\$ 1,032,800	GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ 293,400
GENERAL PROPERTY	927,100	COMMISSIONERS	39,900
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	101,300	ADMINISTRATION	63,000
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	60,000
OTHER	4,400	ELECTION	19,000
LICENSES AND PERMITS	\$ 3,300	TREASURER	34,100
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE	\$ 1,526,500	ASSESSOR	50,800
FEDERAL	146,700	PLANNING AND ZONING	4,900
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	144,500	DATA PROCESSING	NA
OTHER	2,200	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	21,000
STATE	1,380,200	OTHER	700
HIGHWAY USERS TAX	421,600	JUDICIAL	\$ 25,200
WELFARE	921,000	PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ 94,300
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	88,400
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	NA
OTHER	37,600	OTHER	5,900
OTHER UNITS	NA	PUBLIC WORKS	\$ 582,900
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	\$ 108,700	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	582,900
FINES AND FORFEITS	\$ 2,700	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	NA
MISCELLANEOUS	\$ 121,300	OTHER	NA
TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES	\$ NA	HEALTH	\$ 91,100
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 2,795,700	PUBLIC WELFARE	\$ 1,281,300
		ADMINISTRATION	437,300
		ACC	602,700
		OTHER	241,800
		CULTURE - RECREATION	\$ 44,600
		RECREATIONS	2,900
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	10,300
		FARP	3,300
		EXTENSION SERVICE	25,600
		OTHER	2,500
		MISCELLANEOUS	\$ NA
		TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,412,800
		TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS	\$ 56,700
		CAPITAL OUTLAY	\$ 207,700
		DEBT SERVICE	\$ NA
		PRINCIPAL	
		INTEREST	

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

OPERATING INCOME  
CHARGES  
FEES  
OTHER

TRANSFERS IN  
OTHER  
TOTAL REVENUE

OPERATING OUTLAY  
OTHER  
CURRENT OUTLAY

CAPITAL OUTLAY  
DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPAL  
INTEREST

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
GENERAL GOVERNMENT	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC SAFETY	\$ NA	\$ NA
PUBLIC WORKS	\$ NA	\$ NA
HEALTH	\$ NA	\$ NA
CULTURE-RECREATION	\$ NA	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA	\$ NA

DEBT

GENERAL OBLIGATION	\$ NA
REVENUE OBLIGATION	\$ NA
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT	\$ NA
OTHER	\$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	20,900
RURAL VEHICLE REGISTRATION	5,607
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 55,646,260
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 53,231,228
RETAIL SALES	\$ 69,877,756
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 1,026,082
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 1,350,365
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	\$ 4,830,751
COUNTY	940,421
SCHOOL	3,430,562
MUNICIPAL	186,613
SPECIAL TAXES	273,155
TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)	16.90
COUNTY ROADS (PILES)	1159.30



COUNTY OF WELD  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1972		1972	
REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
<b>TAXES</b>	\$ 5,703,800	<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	\$ 1,497,800
GENERAL PROPERTY	5,192,400	COMMISSIONERS	55,800
SPECIFIC OWNERSHIP	495,900	ADMINISTRATION	235,900
SALES	NA	CLERK AND RECORDER	293,600
OTHER	15,500	ELECTION	106,500
<b>LICENSES AND PERMITS</b>	\$ 86,500	TREASURER	106,300
<b>INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE</b>	\$ 6,923,800	ASSESSOR	235,200
FEDERAL	1,066,400	PLANNING AND ZONING	141,500
GENERAL REVENUE SHARING	830,900	DATA PROCESSING	16,100
OTHER	235,500	PLANT MAINT. AND OPS.	178,100
STATE	5,855,600	OTHER	128,800
HIGHWAY USES TAX	1,400,400	<b>JUDICIAL</b>	\$ 144,200
WELFARE	4,176,300	<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	\$ 355,400
CIGARETTE TAX	NA	LAW ENFORCEMENT	334,800
MOTOR VEHICLE REG. FEE	NA	FIRE	NA
OTHER	274,900	OTHER	20,600
OTHER DUTIES	1,800	<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	\$ 2,141,500
<b>CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES</b>	\$ 596,700	ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	2,129,900
<b>FINES AND FORFEITS</b>	\$ 700	SOLID WASTE SERVICES	11,600
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	\$ 344,200	OTHER	NA
<b>TRANSFERS FROM ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES</b>	\$ NA	<b>HEALTH</b>	\$ 720,800
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	\$ 12,659,700	<b>PUBLIC WELFARE</b>	\$ 5,223,400
		ADMINISTRATION	404,900
		ACC	1,182,800
		OTHER	1,132,800
		<b>CULTURE - RECREATION</b>	\$ 307,500
		RECREATIONS	NA
		PARKS	NA
		LIBRARY	197,900
		FAIR	10,000
		EXTENSION SERVICE	41,700
		OTHER	33,400
		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	\$ 29,600
		<b>TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURES</b>	\$ 10,425,000
		<b>TRANSFERS TO ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTS</b>	\$ 414,700
		<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>	\$ 474,700
		<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>	\$ 22,400
		PRINCIPAL	22,000
		INTEREST	400

PENSION FUND

COUNTY SHARE	192,500
EMPLOYEE SHARE	132,100
OTHER	57,900
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	\$ 382,500
<b>PENSION PAYMENTS</b>	22,300
OTHER	11,700
<b>CURRENT OUTLAY</b>	\$ 34,000

PUBLIC ENTERPRISE ACTIVITIES

	HOSPITAL	NURSING HOME
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	\$ 6,908,500	\$ 383,700
CHARGES	6,908,500	383,700
FEES	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA
<b>TRANSFERS IN</b>	\$ NA	\$ 230,700
OTHER	53,500	NA
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	\$ 6,962,400	\$ 614,400
<b>OPERATING OUTLAY</b>	\$ 6,745,600	\$ 614,400
OTHER	17,000	NA
<b>CURRENT OUTLAY</b>	\$ 6,766,600	\$ 614,400
<b>CAPITAL OUTLAY</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>DEBT SERVICE</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
PRINCIPLE		
INTEREST		

GENERAL REVENUE SHARING OUTLAY

	OPERATIONS	CAPITAL OUTLAY
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>PUBLIC SAFETY</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>PUBLIC WORKS</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>HEALTH</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>CULTURE-RECREATION</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA
<b>OTHER</b>	\$ NA	\$ NA

DEBT

<b>GENERAL OBLIGATION</b>	\$ NA
<b>REVENUE OBLIGATION</b>	\$ NA
<b>LOCAL IMPROVEMENT</b>	\$ NA
<b>OTHER</b>	\$ NA

AUXILIARY DATA

POPULATION	97,800
ROAD VEHICLE REGISTRATION	32,322
GENERAL GOVT. ACTIVITY EMP.	NA
PUBLIC ENTERPRISE EMP.	NA
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	\$ 222,814,500
GROSS PERSONAL INCOME	\$ 245,754,985
RETAIL SALES	\$ 301,553,775
STATE INCOME TAXES PAID	\$ 4,818,840
STATE SALES TAXES PAID	\$ 5,577,853
<b>TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES</b>	\$ 21,181,646
COUNTY	5,171,525
SCHOOL	14,100,159
MUNICIPAL	1,245,860
SPECIAL TAXES	552,952
<b>TOTAL LEVY COUNTY FUNDS (MILLS)</b>	23.21
COUNTY ROAD (MILES)	3559.29



During this period, Front Range Counties lost the following: Boulder, 103,519 acres; Arapahoe, 83,876 acres; Adams, 130,236 acres; and Larimer, 12,876 acres.<sup>2</sup>

The problem is considered in a study, "Urbanization of Rural Lands in the Northern Colorado Front Range," which discusses growth in Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties and its effect on rural lands. It contains the ominous prediction that "continued population growth between 1970 and 1990 could occupy additional rural lands ranging between 17,000 and 51,000 acres."<sup>3</sup>

Weld County is sufficiently concerned because it has some of the richest agricultural land in the State and values its resource. Needless to say, preservation of agricultural lands is a major county planning objective in Weld County.

In contrast to the rural agricultural counties are the mountain counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin. 76.1% of the total land in Clear Creek is under public ownership or control, most of this being the Arapaho National Forest. The same is true of close to half of the land in Gilpin County. Boulder, Douglas, Jefferson, and Larimer Counties also contain sizeable portions of national forest lands. Contrast this to Elbert County in which 92% of the land is private in ownership and used for livestock grazing (944,340 acres of pasture range land) and dry cropland (212,220 acres).<sup>4</sup>

## B. Resource Industry Analysis

### 1. Resources

Land - Land has been discussed previously with the focus on man's social presence and specialized use. A contrast was drawn between urban, agricultural, and forested land. Here, the emphasis is on public versus private lands and especially BLM-owned property.

BLM has very little surface land in the SEPA. No surface ownership exists in the Denver Basin (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and Elbert). Clear Creek is the only county in which significant BLM surface ownership exists (13,698 acres). Mineral rights exist in all of the counties except Denver. Table XIX lists BLM lands by county. Forest Service lands are also listed due to the large acreage of USFS land in over half of the counties. Map III gives a general picture of locations of national forests and national grasslands.

BLM lands are not mapped in this report because in most cases the land is in parcels too small to record on this scale. The District Office has the legal descriptions and maps of the BLM land where they are available. Land ownership in Clear Creek and Gilpin Counties is very difficult to determine legally due to the fragmentation of land by mining claims.

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<sup>2</sup> Weld County Comprehensive Plan, January 1973.

<sup>3</sup> "Urbanization of Rural Lands in the Northern Colorado Front Range," Natural Resource Economics Division-Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., Dr. Raymond L. Anderson, p. 19, in cooperation with C.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service.

<sup>4</sup> Colo. State Planning Office, Elbert Cty. Water & Sewer Facility Plan.



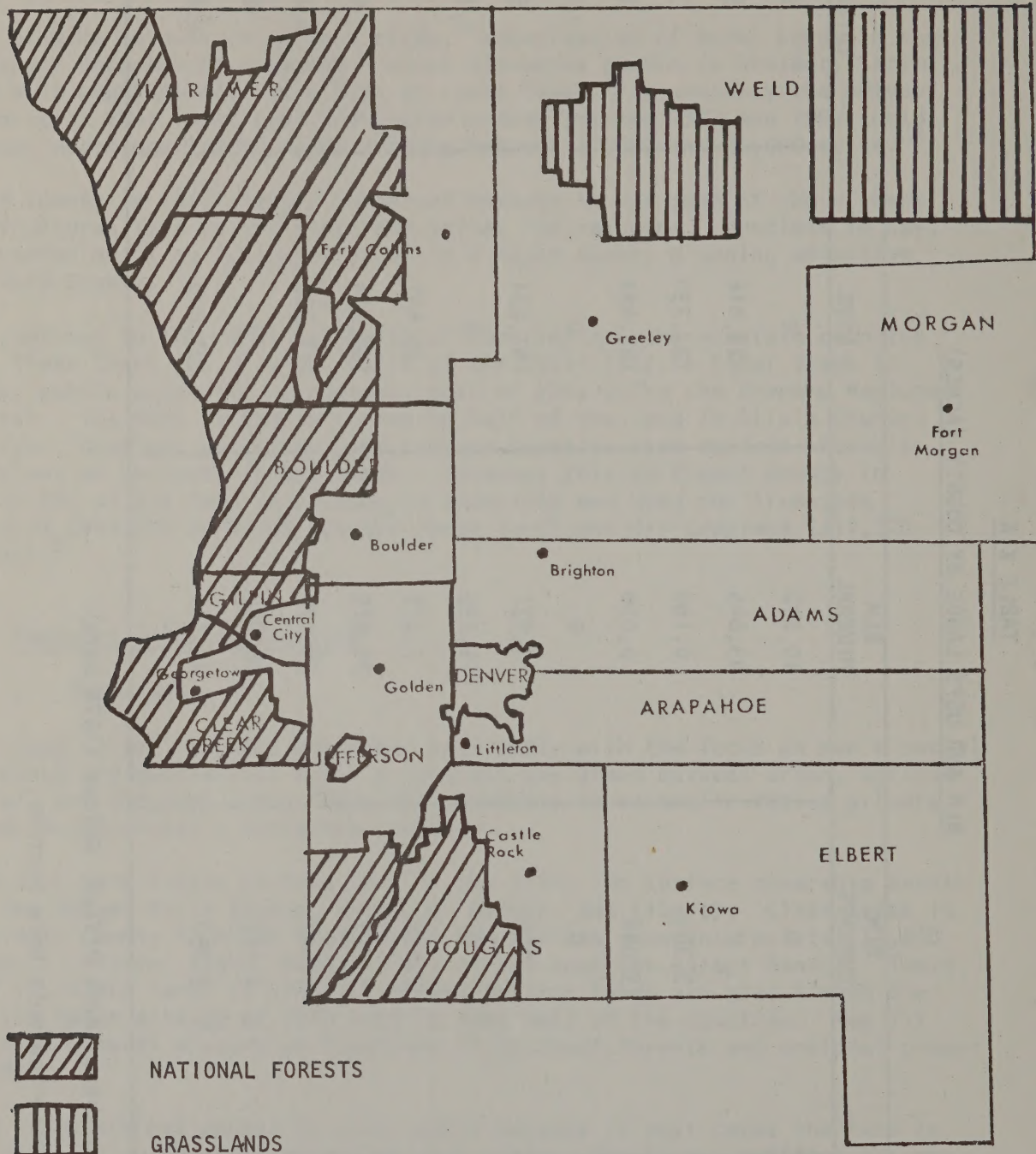
TABLE XIX  
BLM AND USFS LANDS BY COUNTY (ACRES)

COUNTY	BLM SURFACE	BLM MINERAL	USFS	TOTAL (ALL LAND)
ADAMS	0	10,272	0	827,633
ARAPAHOE	0	45,645	423,016	552,656
BOULDER	3,361	6,180	137,730	384,130
CLEAR CREEK	13,698	6,030	167,422	236,422
DENVER	0	0	0	66,896
DOUGLAS	220	3,871	141,231	532,788
ELBERT	0	115,735	0	1,162,559
GILPIN	2,436	7,373	39,452	76,452
JEFFERSON	3,917	21,915	100,134	476,843
LARIMER	1,612	38,470	617,625	1,212,284
MORGAN	2,459	28,846	0	828,400
WELD	3,897	24,047	193,060	2,600,117

SOURCE: BLM Northeast Area Office, Golden (1974 Data).

BLM Socio-Economic Data Systems.

MAP III  
NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS



SOURCE: Colorado, a regional approach. Community Development Section  
Colorado Division of Commerce and Development.



Minerals - The SEPA provides over half the quarry materials produced in the State. Jefferson, Larimer, Adams, Boulder, and Douglas Counties, in order, lead the production. Fossil fuel production is not too significant in the SEPA. Adams, Arapahoe, Morgan, and Weld produce notable amounts of oil and gas. Weld is the only county involved in coal production at present. Table XX details minerals sales for 1973. Maps IV and V illustrate coal regions and oil and gas production respectively. It is significant to note that all but two counties of the SEPA are in a coal basin, even though mining is not being done presently. This will probably be the point of future BLM activity in the SEPA as demand for fuel increases.

Mineral sales include other products on a smaller scale. Adams County produces a small quantity of gold. Uranium is found in Jefferson County. As has been noted earlier, Clear Creek depends heavily on the income it derives from molybdenum mining.

Forest Products - Only Jefferson and Larimer Counties were involved in timber sales in 1970. Total volume was 5,109 mbf, for Jefferson, and 17,421 mbf for Larimer. In Larimer County, over a five-year period, BLM timber sales averaged 2.7% of the total.<sup>1</sup>

Agriculture - Agriculture is a major part of the economy in the SEPA; however, BLM does not play a significant roll in any of the counties. Less than a tenth of a percent of any livestock are BLM-fed.<sup>2</sup> Table XXI gives basic agricultural data for the study area in terms of crop and livestock production. Table XXII shows production estimates for winter wheat, corn, grain, sorghum, barley, dry beans, sugar beets, cattle, and sheep in a comparative manner. Weld County ranks number one in the State in dry beans, sugar beets, and cattle; number two in barley; number three in corn; and fifth in dry beans. Larimer County ranks fourth in barley production.<sup>3</sup>

Recreation and Wildlife - It is difficult to attach economic values to recreational activities due to the nature and complexity of expenditures which occur. Table XXIII quantifies sportsmen expenditures by activity, by average dollar spent per day, per season, and total. The source study includes all of the planning regions in Colorado. An observation is made that often the highest expenditures occurred in the Denver metro region. This is attributed to the fact that over half the State's population lives here and that people tend to spend more here, even if they hunt elsewhere.<sup>4</sup>

The Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has a detailed data system which considers 56 recreation activities in terms of supply, demand,

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<sup>1</sup> BLM Socio-Economic Data System.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Information on Table XXII and rankings from: Colorado Agricultural Statistics - 1972-1973, published by the Colorado Department of Agriculture, July 1974.

<sup>4</sup> Ross, Blood, Nobe, A Survey of Sportsmen Expenditures for Hunting and Fishing in Colorado, 1973. p. 24.



TABLE XX  
MINERAL SALES 1973

COUNTY	TOTAL VALUE ALL MINERALS	QUARRY PRODUCTS		FOSSIL FUELS		
	(\$1,000)	(THOUS. S. TON)	(\$1,000)	OIL (THOUS. BBLs.)	NAT. GAS (MILL. FT <sup>3</sup> )	COAL (THOUS. S. TON)
ADAMS	27,886	3,552	7,104	2,044	12,682	--
ARAPAHOE	27,861	1,227	2,455	2,901	8,578	--
BOULDER	4,204	2,096	4,192	1	--	--
CLEAR CREEK	10,037	429	858	--	--	--
DENVER	1,200	600	1,200	--	--	--
DOUGLAS	3,612	1,806	3,612	--	--	--
ELBERT	1,304	218	437	189	465	--
GILPIN	6	2	5	--	--	--
JEFFERSON	17,310	6,433	12,866	--	--	--
LARIMER	9,716	4,529	9,059	86	22	
MORGAN	5,389	139	278	498	3,230	
WELD	29,295	857	1,715	2,692	7,610	510
SEPA	137,802	21,890	43,781	8,311	32,168	510
COLORADO	626,747	40,411	80,823	36,590	143,792	6,232



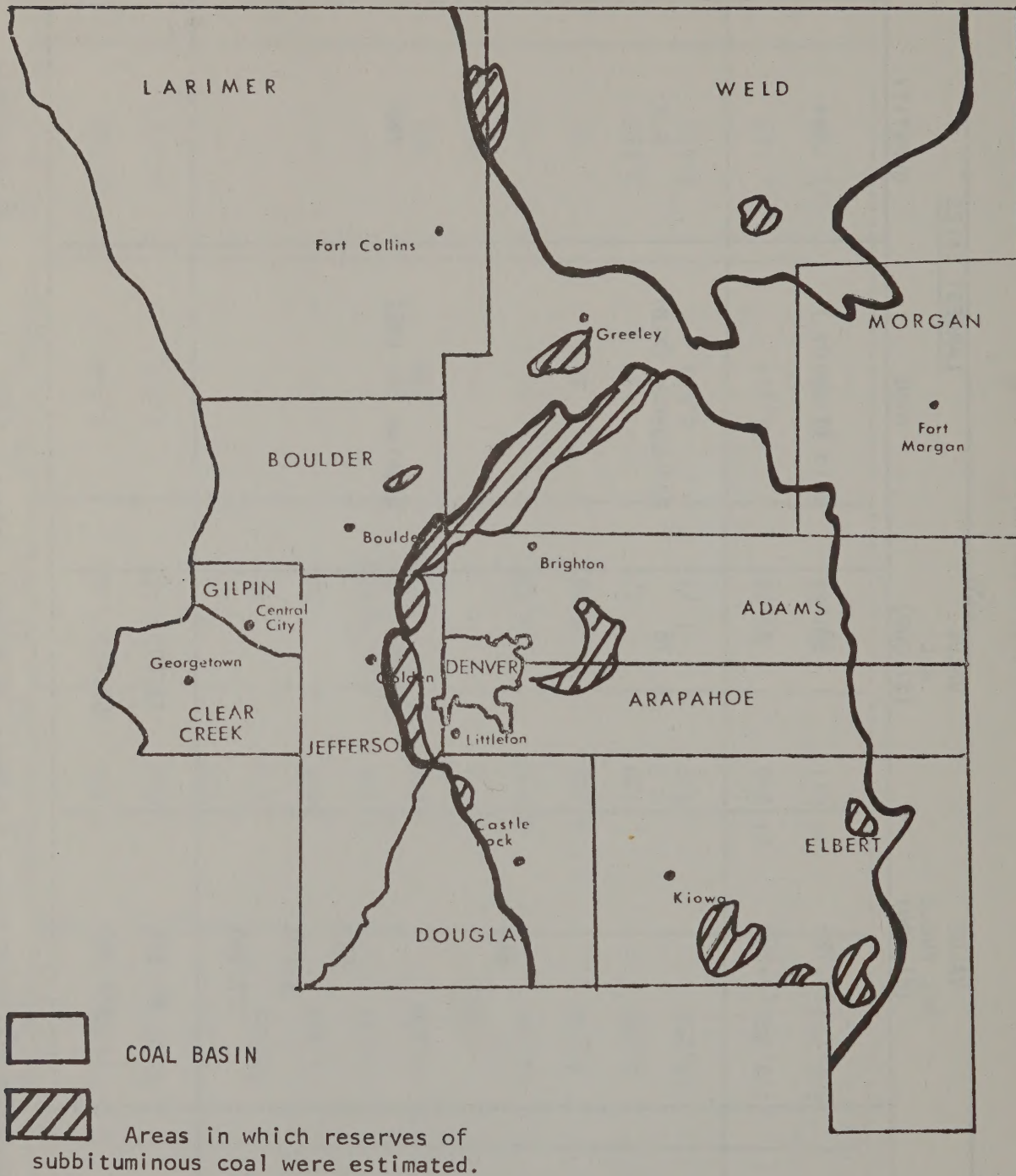
MINERAL SALES (CONT.)

COUNTY	VALUE ALL FUELS (\$1,000)	VALUE ALL (\$1,000)	<u>LARGEST SALES</u>		
			NAME	QUANTITY	(\$1,000)
ADAMS	20,724	58	Gold (Troy Oz.)	594	58
ARAPAHOE	25,406				
BOULDER	9				
CLEAR CREEK		9,178	Molybdenum (MLB)	N.A.	9,178
DENVER					
DOUGLAS					
ELBERT	866				
GILPIN					
JEFFERSON		4,443	Uranium (M. LBS)	740	4,443
LARIMER	657				
MORGAN	5,110				
WELD	27,580				
SEPA	80,352	13,679			
COLORADO	386,268	159,655			

SOURCE: Colorado Division of Mines, A Summary of Mineral Industry Activities in Colorado, 1973.

MAP IV

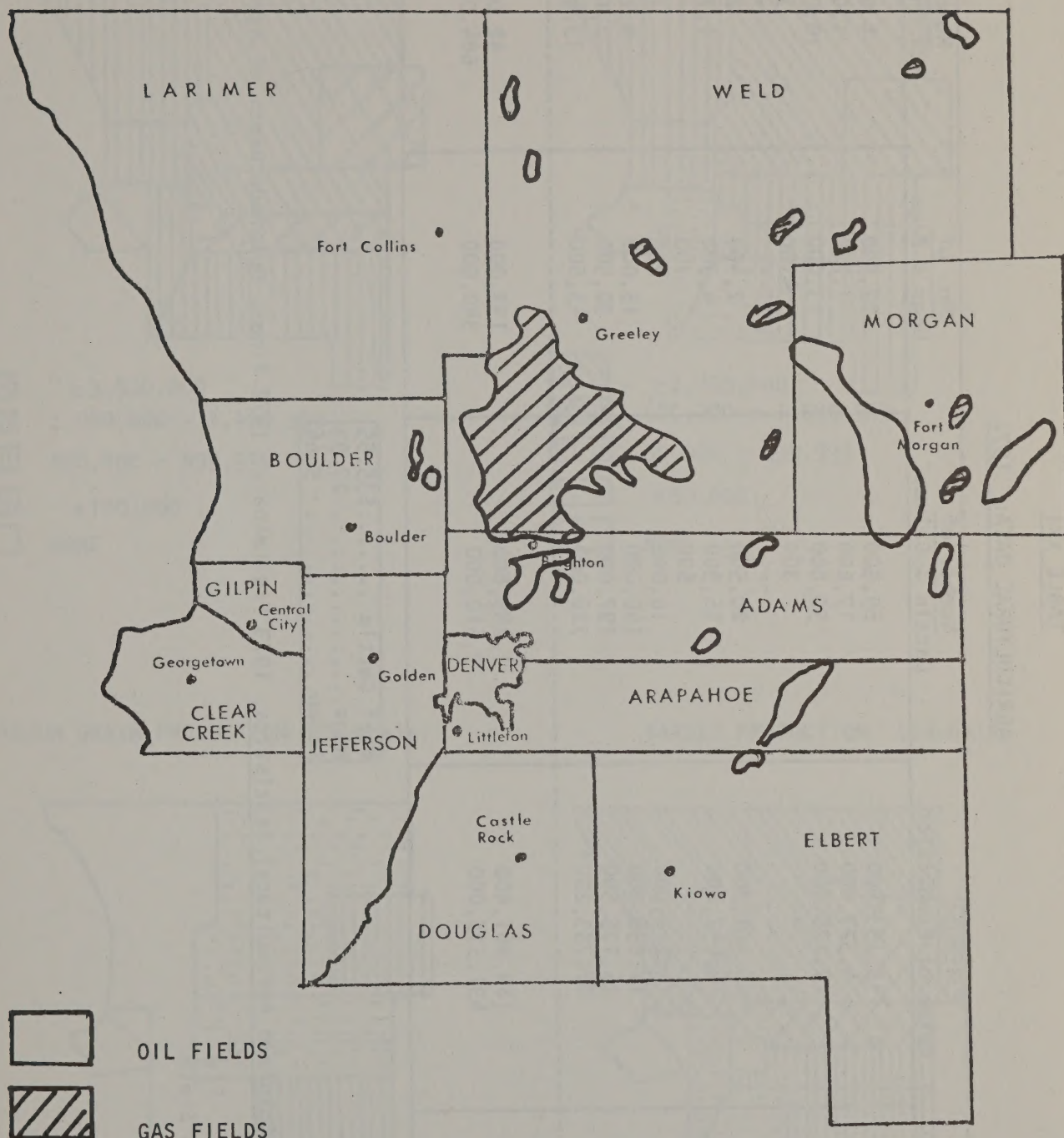
COAL BEARING REGIONS AND FIELDS



SOURCE: Landis, E.R. Coal Resources of Colorado. Geological Survey Bulletin 1072-C, 1959.



MAP V  
OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION



SOURCE: "Rocky Mountain Region Oil and Gas Production" (map).  
Petro-motion, 1971.

TABLE XXI

## AGRICULTURAL DATA: 1972

COUNTY	Crops: Value of Production	Number of Cattle & Calves	No. of Hogs & Pigs	Number of Sheep
ADAMS	\$ 15,193,900	69,500	22,500	4,000
ARAPAHOE	4,327,400	17,600	1,200	1,000
BOULDER	7,125,000	50,000	13,000	10,000
CLEAR CREEK	--	300	4100	300
DENVER	--	--	--	--
DOUGLAS	451,200	20,500	2,400	200
ELBERT	4,042,000	56,300	4,700	1,700
GILPIN	--	600	100	--
JEFFERSON	1,215,000	10,000	200	100
LARIMER	17,598,200	140,000	15,000	9,100
MORGAN	26,775,500	197,000	30,500	2,100
WELD	87,753,200*	728,000*	43,500*	13,500
<hr/>				
SEPA	164,961,400	1,289,800	133,000	42,000
COLORADO	491,575,000	3,610,000	340,000	684,000

Beef Cattle .....	\$35.55
Hogs.....	27.93
Sheep.....	5.66

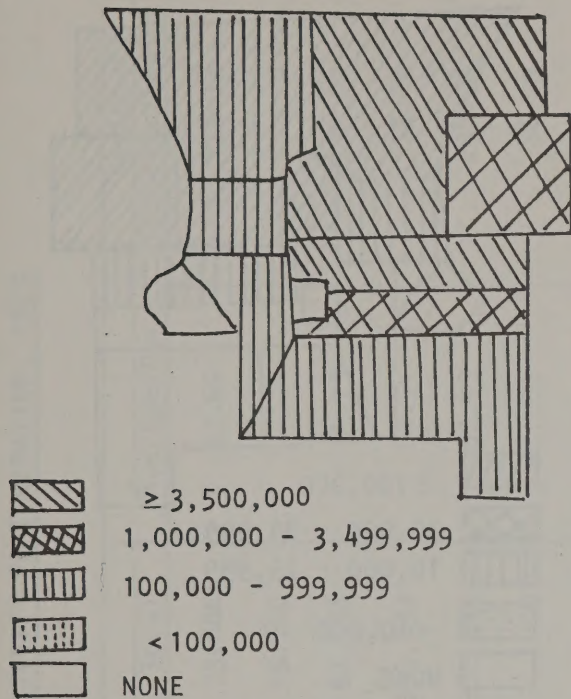
SOURCE: 1974 Colorado Agricultural Statistics, 1973 Preliminary, 1972 Final, Colorado Dept. of Agriculture.

\* = Highest in State.

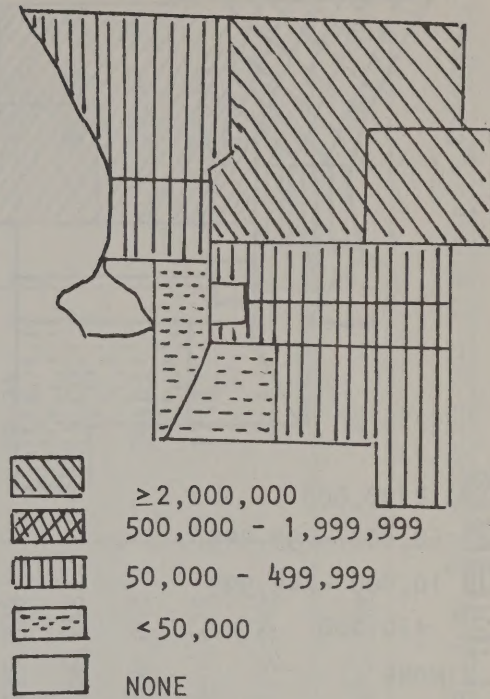


TABLE XXII

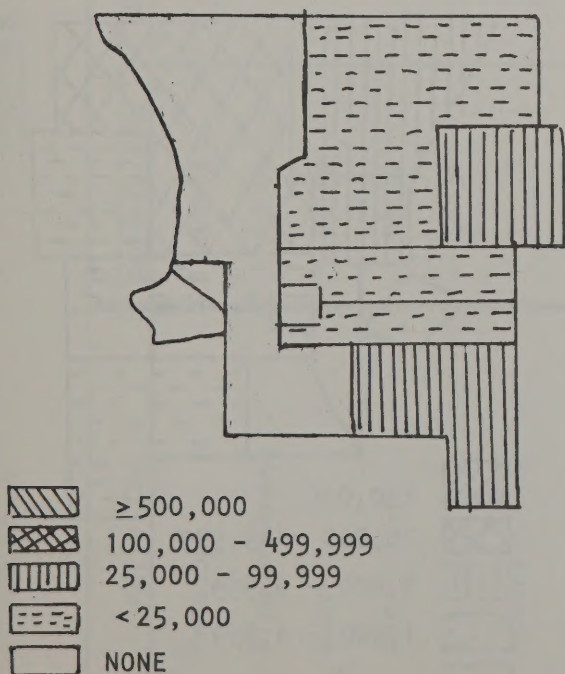
## WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION (bushels)



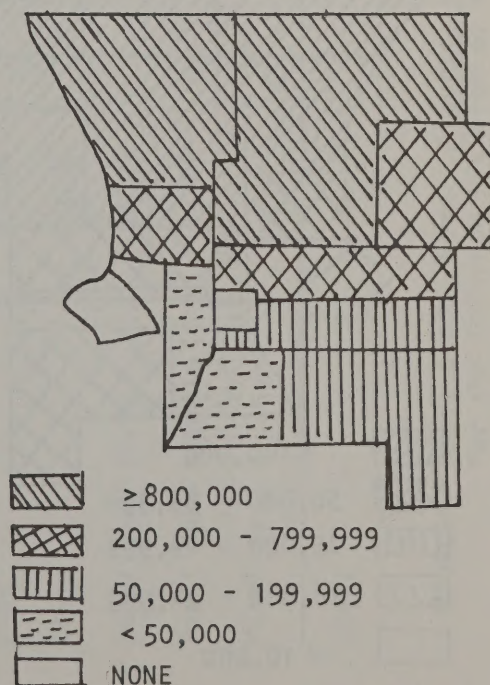
## CORN GRAIN PRODUCTION (bushels)



## SORGHUM GRAIN PRODUCTION (bushels)

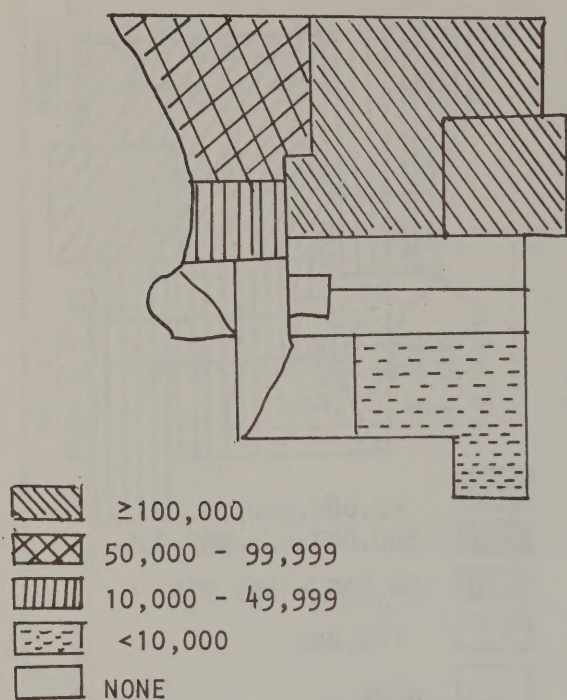


## BARLEY PRODUCTION (bushels)

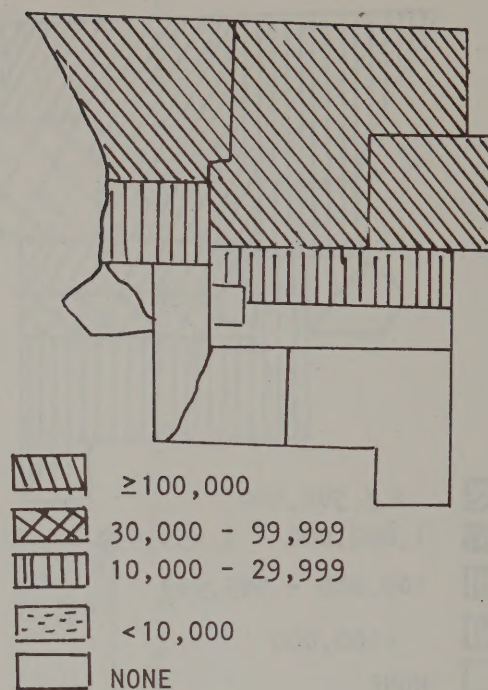




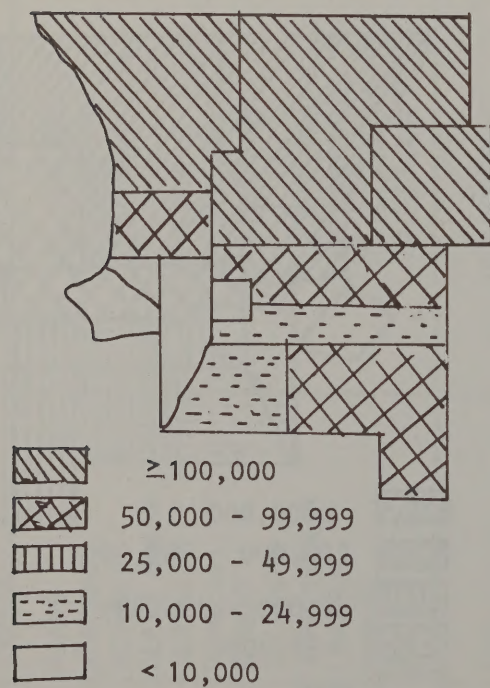
# DRY BEAN PRODUCTION (cwt.)



# SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION (tons)



# CATTLE AND CALVES



# STOCK SHEEP

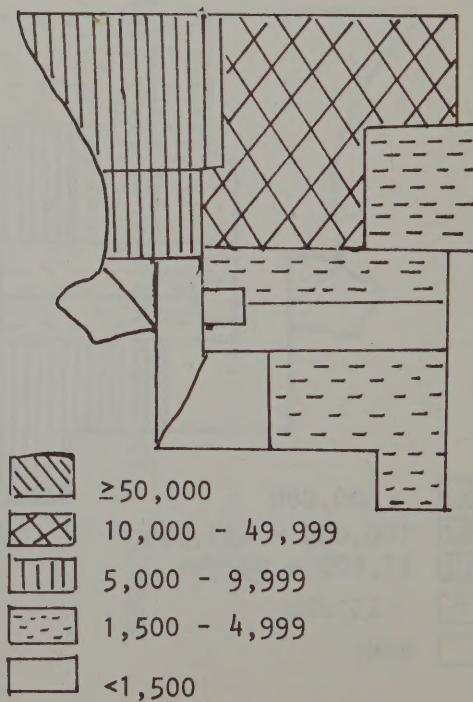




TABLE XXIII

## SPORTSMEN EXPENDITURES BY ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION, 1973

ACTIVITY	Region #2			Region #3		
	Average/Day	Average/Season	Total	Average/Day	Average/Season	Total
Antelope	\$ 54.43	\$ 76.21	\$ 73,886	\$ 87.65	\$ 122.72	\$ 245,047
Bighorn Sheep	40.44	307.40	15,160	0	0	0
Bear	21.52	144.22	62,106	11.13	74.59	148,217
Deer	64.86	227.03	3,339,837	62.51	218.81	9,676,560
Elk	56.34	247.91	2,382,643	52.43	230.70	6,872,554
Mountain Lion	0	0	0	11.01	66.09	12,328
Fishing, Lake	20.85	239.88	16,474,677	19.03	218.94	30,997,411
Fishing, Stream	16.09	185.10	8,859,848	12.13	139.58	17,257,635
Duck	10.69	69.54	1,075,334	19.34	125.73	2,027,470
Geese	13.26	88.85	1,006,148	13.00	87.16	821,818
Small Game Birds	26.47	63.55	889,048	36.93	88.64	3,050,560
Small Game Mammals	13.84	51.21	351,675	17.33	64.13	753,679
Varmints	N.A.	84.20	415,342	N.A.	78.62	697,679
TOTAL	**	**	34,945,704	**	**	72,561,268

SOURCE: Ross, Blood, Nobe. A Survey of Sportsmen Expenditures For Hunting and Fishing in Colorado, 1973, for the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife, The Strategy of Today, For Wildlife Tomorrow, January 1, 1974.

\*\* = Not Applicable.

N.A. = Not Available.



and need for each county. In order to work with such a massive amount of data, all figures are translated in activity days. Table XXIV represents data on eight of these resource activities.

Supply represents the estimated existing activity in terms of activity days. Often a demand exists without a supply, meaning that people in a given county would use such a resource if it existed. Need represents the difference between supply and demand.

The fact that Denver actually has a supply of skiing area is not a mistake; however, people do not ski downtown Denver. It happens that the City and County of Denver owns 5,822.6 acres of mountain parks in Grand County.<sup>5</sup>

The other data follows expected trends; skiing in mountain areas, fishing and hiking when the necessary environment exists. Where demand exceeds supply, need is expressed as a negative number. There is an excessive demand for skiing in the Denver metro area and Larimer County. Boulder has a need in technical climbing. Trail hiking demands are excessive in Adams, Douglas, Jefferson, and Larimer Counties. Fishing streams are in heavy demand in the metro area also. The trend is for the need to exist in the areas of heaviest population in activities that are popular to the area. Note also that there is a demand for fishing in Elbert County.

## 2. Analysis

Location Quotient - A location quotient is the ratio between the percentage of regional employment in a sector to the percentage of national employment in that sector. It indicates the relative specialization of the regional economy. An LQ (location quotient) of 1.0 shows that the region has the same percentage of its total employment in a given sector as does the nation as a whole. An LQ greater than 1.0 indicates that the region has a larger percentage of total employment than the nation as a whole (twice as much if the LQ is 2.0), and an LQ smaller than 1.0 means a correspondingly smaller involvement in that activity.

Table XXV gives the percentage of the work force involved in each sector and the LQ for each sector for the SEPA counties, the SMSA, the SEPA, and the State. The national percentage for each sector is listed at the end. Figures become more exaggerated as the size of the area decreases; thus, counties with few inhabitants will have erratic figures compared to well populated counties. The comparison of a county to the nation lends itself to exaggeration. Look at the State, SEPA, and SMSA LQ's first. Note that mining is 2.125, meaning that Colorado has twice the involvement in mining as the nation as a whole. Also, note that the State is weak in manufacturing involvement compared to the nation. Most of the other sectors are fairly close to the national. One cannot expect to find LQ's of 1.0 too often, exact matches being improbable.



TABLE XXIV

## RECREATION NEEDS IN ACTIVITY DAYS

	ADAMS	ARAPAHOE	BOULDER	CLEAR CREEK	DENVER	DOUGLAS
<u>DOWNHILL SKIING</u>						
Supply	0	0	0	0	14,108	0
Demand	0	43,177	454,378	845,676	65,766	0
Need	0	43,177	-454,378	-845,676	-50,658	0
<u>CROSS-COUNTRY, ON TRAILS</u>						
Supply	0	0	926,257	0	0	0
Demand	0	0	101,534	97,149	0	43,177
Need	0	0	824,722	-94,149	0	-43,177
<u>CROSS-COUNTRY, IN OPEN</u>						
Supply	0	0	110,373	300,240	4,166	33,073
Demand	0	0	118,738	0	0	21,589
Need	0	0	-8,365	300,240	4,166	11,484
<u>MOUNTAIN CLIMBING (TECH.)</u>						
Supply	0	0	218,311	2,728,432	0	1,179,533
Demand	0	0	319,255	34,357	303,596	0
Need	0	0	-100,944	2,694,874	-303,596	1,179,533

RECREATION NEEDS IN ACTIVITY DAYS (CONT.)

<u>DOWNHILL SKIING</u>	ELBERT	GILPIN	JEFFERSON	LARIMER	MORGAN	WELD
Supply	0	0	0	37,642	0	0
Demand	0	91,079	280,653	638,669	0	12,884
Need	0	-91,079	-280,653	-600,967	0	-12,884
<hr/>						
<u>CROSS-COUNTRY, ON TRAILS</u>						
Supply	0	0	0	3,612,401	0	0
Demand	0	592,012	10,794	105,277	0	0
Need	0	-592,012	-10,794	3,507,124	0	0
<hr/>						
<u>CROSS-COUNTRY, IN OPEN</u>						
Supply	0	0	0	5,360,774	0	0
Demand	0	0	21,589	81,945	0	0
Need	0	0	-21,589	5,278,830	0	0
<hr/>						
<u>MOUNTAIN CLIMBING (TECH.)</u>						
Supply	0	92,218	673,962	3,117,095	0	0
Demand	0	10,794	10,784	19,384	0	0
Need	0	81,424	663,168	3,097,711	0	0



RECREATION NEEDS IN ACTIVITY DAYS (CONT.)

<u>HIKING ACROSS OPEN COUNTRY</u>	ADAMS	ARAPAHOE	BOULDER	CLEAR CREEK	DENVER	DOUGLAS
Supply	25,590	686,948	4,053,154	9,105,650	292,780	2,176,537
Demand	21,589	62,541	1,423,065	148,454	204,631	265,218
Need	4,001	624,385	2,630,090	8,957,196	88,150	1,911,320
<hr/>						
<u>HIKING ON TRAILS</u>						
Supply	19,198	173,533	2,356,659	2,187,478	7,267,646	169,974
Demand	229,382	148,916	1,950,951	700,627	484,408	285,999
Need	-120,183	24,118	405,708	1,486,851	6,783,238	-116,024
<hr/>						
<u>FISHING ON STREAMS</u>						
Supply	0	1,626	4,288,954	303,074	0	120,681
Demand	21,589	134,256	337,094	53,856	43,177	344,496
Need	-21,589	-132,630	3,951,860	249,218	-43,177	-223,815
<hr/>						
<u>FISHING, LAKE FROM SHORE</u>						
Supply	718,650	546,036	2,649,145	675,101	221,950	352,535
Demand	144,546	317,215	545,985	215,425	62,627	43,177
Need	574,145	228,822	2,103,160	459,676	159,323	309,358

RECREATION NEEDS (CONT.)

	ELBERT	GILPIN	JEFFERSON	LARIMER	MORGAN	WELD
<u>HIKING ACROSS OPEN COUNTRY</u>						
Supply	74,226	1,391,780	5,704,136	18,157,483	495,607	1,201,204
Demand	21,589	263,606	1,121,614	1,929,269	71,150	239,565
Need	52,638	1,128,174	4,582,522	18,228,214	424,457	961,639
<u>HIKING ON TRAILS</u>						
Supply	0	261,638	188,610	3,561,098	15,730	28,759
Demand	0	260,692	982,377	5,858,458	0	271,710
Need	0	946	-793,767	-2,307,359	15,730	-242,950
<u>FISHING ON STREAMS</u>						
Supply	0	6,024	135,829	3,784,779	11,582	69,678
Demand	0	250,129	811,088	1,493,646	107,943	77,419
Need	0	-244,105	-675,258	2,211,134	- 96,361	- 7,742
<u>FISHING, LAKE FROM SHORE</u>						
Supply	0	102,316	420,256	47,749,078	237,600	1,761,482
Demand	10,794	172,709	215,887	2,709,456	64,768	314,894
Need	-10,794	- 70,393	204,370	45,039,622	172,834	1,446,587

SOURCE: COLORADO DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION, Department of Natural Resources, Alan R. Everson, Senior Planner.



TABLE XXV

## ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS: 1970

Percentage of Total Employment & Location Quotient

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Adams		Arapahoe		Boulder		Clear Creek	
	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	2.4	.648	1.1	.297	1.8	.486	1.0	.270
MINING	1.4	1.750	1.6	2.000	0.6	.750	13.4	16.750
CONSTRUCTION	7.5	1.271	6.4	1.084	5.5	.932	15.9	2.694
MANUFACTURING	18.9	.984	17.7	.924	21.0	1.093	6.7	.348
TRANS. & COMMUNICATION	9.4	1.880	5.9	1.180	3.7	0.740	1.6	0.320
UTILITIES	1.5	1.153	1.3	1.000	1.3	1.000	2.8	2.153
WHOLESALE TRADE	7.7	1.925	5.7	1.425	2.3	.575	0.9	.225
RETAIL TRADE	17.5	1.100	17.8	1.119	15.7	0.987	19.4	1.220
FINANCE, INS., & R.E.	5.5	1.100	7.2	1.440	4.1	0.820	2.2	0.440
SERVICES	14.9	1.020	18.7	1.280	17.7	1.212	18.4	1.260
PUBLIC EDUCATION	4.7	0.839	5.9	1.053	14.7	2.625	5.2	0.928
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	6.0	1.111	5.8	1.074	5.8	1.074	7.3	1.351
OTHER	2.7	1.173	4.3	1.869	5.2	2.260	1.8	0.782

TABLE XXV

ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS: 1970  
(CONT.)Percentage of Total Employment & Location Quotient

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Denver		Douglas		Elbert		Gilpin	
	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	0.7	.189	11.1	3.000	37.4	10.108	0.0	--
MINING	1.0	1.250	1.3	1.625	1.5	1.875	0.0	--
CONSTRUCTION	5.1	.864	12.2	2.067	8.4	1.423	19.5	3.305
MANUFACTURING	14.9	.776	16.1	.838	7.8	.406	10.7	.557
TRANS. & COMMUNICATION	6.3	1.260	5.4	1.080	3.5	0.700	3.0	0.600
UTILITIES	1.5	1.153	2.2	1.692	0.2	.153	3.3	2.538
WHOLESALE TRADE	6.0	1.500	0.8	0.200	2.0	0.500	1.2	0.300
RETAIL TRADE	16.9	1.062	14.2	0.893	11.2	0.704	15.1	.949
FINANCE, INS., & R.E.	7.4	1.480	4.3	0.860	1.8	0.360	8.2	1.640
SERVICES	22.9	1.568	14.3	0.979	8.1	0.554	25.7	1.760
PUBLIC EDUCATION	5.0	1.594	8.6	1.535	8.8	1.571	1.2	0.214
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	6.7	1.240	4.5	0.833	5.8	1.074	11.5	2.129
OTHER	5.0	2.173	4.3	1.869	1.5	0.652	0.0	--



TABLE XXV

## ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS: 1970

(CONT.)

Percentage of Total Employment & Location Quotient

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Jefferson		Larimer		Morgan		Weld	
	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	1.2	.324	6.3	1.702	22.2	6.000	14.8	4.000
MINING	1.7	2.125	0.2	0.250	2.9	3.625	0.3	0.375
CONSTRUCTION	7.6	1.848	7.1	1.203	5.8	.983	7.4	1.254
MANUFACTURING	17.4	.906	15.1	.786	8.4	.437	14.5	.755
TRANS. & COMMUNICATION	6.0	1.200	2.7	0.540	4.3	.860	3.8	.760
UTILITIES	1.8	1.384	1.7	1.307	2.4	1.846	1.4	1.076
WHOLESALE TRADE	5.8	1.450	1.6	.400	2.9	0.725	3.0	0.750
RETAIL TRADE	17.0	1.069	17.4	1.094	18.7	1.176	16.9	1.062
FINANCE, INS., & R.E.	6.7	1.340	4.6	0.920	2.7	0.540	5.1	1.020
SERVICES	16.2	1.109	16.4	1.123	15.9	1.089	14.3	.979
PUBLIC EDUCATION	6.9	1.232	18.4	3.285	5.7	1.017	11.8	2.107
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	7.6	1.407	4.1	1.019	3.9	0.722	3.2	0.592
OTHER	3.2	1.391	3.7	1.608	3.5	1.521	4.7	2.043

TABLE XXV

ECONOMIC BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INDUSTRIAL GROUPS: 1970  
(CONT.)Percentage of Total Employment & Location Quotient

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Denver SMSA		SEPA		Colorado		U.S.
	%	LQ	%	LQ	%	LQ	%
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	1.2	.324	2.7	.729	4.6	1.243	3.7
MINING	1.1	1.375	1.1	1.375	1.7	2.125	0.8
CONSTRUCTION	6.1	1.033	6.3	1.067	6.6	1.118	5.9
MANUFACTURING	17.0	.885	16.5	.859	14.6	.760	19.2
TRANS. & COMMUNICATION	6.4	1.280	5.9	1.100	5.5	1.100	5.0
UTILITIES	1.5	1.153	1.5	1.153	1.7	1.307	1.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	5.8	1.450	5.3	1.325	4.5	1.125	4.0
RETAIL TRADE	17.0	1.069	17.0	1.069	17.6	1.106	15.9
FINANCE, INS., & R.E.	6.6	1.320	6.3	1.260	5.6	1.120	5.0
SERVICES	19.4	1.328	18.8	1.287	18.7	1.280	14.6
PUBLIC EDUCATION	6.5	1.160	7.5	1.339	7.6	1.357	5.6
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	6.6	1.222	6.2	1.148	6.6	1.222	5.4
OTHER	4.2	1.826	4.8	2.086	4.5	1.956	2.3

SOURCE: U.S. Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Colorado & U.S. Summary, 1970.



Contrast the SEPA LQ's with those of the SMSA and the State. Note that the SEPA and SMSA share very similar LQ's, with the exception of Agriculture, which is higher for the SEPA as a result of the northern counties. The other SEPA LQ's tend to be a little smaller than the SMSA's.

Compare the Denver SMSA to the State. As expected, in addition to the aforementioned trends of the State as whole, one finds a higher amount of wholesale trade. This is a logical finding in a regional center.

On the county level, something like the location of a State university in a county shows in the public education LQ. Boulder (2.625), Larimer (3.285), and Weld (2.107) all house State universities. On the county level, the existence of the institution of higher education has a significant economic effect; however, note that on a regional level such an effect becomes neutralized, the SMSA having an LQ of 1.160 for public education (includes Boulder County) and the State's being 1.357.

The less diversified the county, the more exaggerated the LQ. Clear Creek, Elbert, and Gilpin illustrate such exaggeration. Morgan and Weld Counties are heavily agricultural and thus have high LQ's for this sector. On the county level, complete diversity isn't necessary; in fact, specialization has its own economic advantages.

Location quotients can tell more than just economic specialization. They can give an idea of the role of exports in the economy. Economic base theory explains that regional economic growth is strongly dependent on the ability of a region to produce goods and services to be exported to other areas. "Basic" activities are those which directly or indirectly support the production in the basic sectors. Thus, the addition or expansion of an activity can have multiple economic effects.

Location quotient can be used to determine what activities are basic or export activities. Any sector having an LQ greater than 1.0 may export; however, it is difficult to know exactly when export begins. It has been suggested that an LQ of 1.5 and over might work.<sup>1</sup> The group, aggregated into sectors as used on Table XXV, is too broad for such analysis to be effective.

Multiplier Effect - In the above discussion of economic base theory, it was suggested that there is a link between basic and service activities. This linkage is termed a "multiplier effect." For every dollar a basic activity generates, there exists an additional income elsewhere in the economy.

Table XXVI shows the earnings for the SEPA in each sector broken down into export and import related earnings. The multiplier is also indicated.

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1

Gulley, David A., General Economic Conditions, Interim Report, Larimer-Weld Regional Economic Study, p. 13.



TABLE XXVI  
ACTIVITY ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR  
SEPA

INDUSTRY	EARNINGS (\$1,000)	EXPORT RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	IMPORTED RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	INDUSTRY INCOME MULTIPLIER
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
Livestock (excluding dairy-poultry)	64,390	14,031	44,512	1,382
Other Agriculture	21,121			1.205
<u>MINING</u>				
Metal	5,391	4,571		2.486
Fossil Fuels	21,159	13,603		2.126
Quarrying	2,434		2,537	1.012
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	282,729	33,460		1.207
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>				
Food & Kindred Prods.	120,648		11,969	1.055
Lumber & Wood Prods.	15,566		1,601	1.007
Other Manufacturing	601,988		209,782	1.968
<u>TRANS. &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>	295,287	119,981		1.712
<u>PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	470,030		19,353	1.089
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	786,787	251,039		1.559
<u>FINANCE, INS., &amp; R.E.</u>	267,123			1.000
<u>SERVICES</u>	628,724	255,143		1.711
<u>RECREATION</u>				
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>				
Federal	375,885	375,885		2.752
State & Local	418,849			1.000
<u>REGION SUMMARY</u>	3,955,111	1,067,713	369,236	1.752

SOURCE: BLM Social and Economic Data System, based on U.S. Census, 1970.



Tables XXVII and XXVIII give the same data, but for regions 2 and 3, respectively. While the multipliers shown for the entire SEPA correctly show regional impacts, it is thought by the author that it is more realistic to look at more cohesive sections of the SEPA, thus the breakdown into regions 2 and 3. While in the context of the SEPA as a whole the agriculture multiplier is 1.382, the impacts are visibly higher in region 2 (Larimer and Weld) than in region 3 (the urban area). Multipliers can be determined for any area, even for the whole State. While disaggregation presents one type of problem (exaggerated LQ's or percentages), aggregation can be just as misleading.

It is an exaggeration to imagine that the addition of a major manufacturing firm in Weld County could possibly have a significant economic impact, directly or indirectly, on Elbert County. At the same time, multipliers do not always occur where expected. Economic history is filled with such events. Pertinent to this study is the case of the Kodak Company in Windsor (Weld). Five years ago, Kodak located a big plant in Windsor. Rapid growth of the town was predicted. Surely a lot of people would move to Windsor. Today, approximately 3,000 people work at Kodak. But Windsor's population hasn't grown accordingly. The reasons are simple. It's more convenient for people to live in nearby Fort Collins, Loveland, or Greeley where there are more and better goods, services, and job opportunities for the spouses of the Kodak workers. Windsor has no other comparable sources of employment and won't in the near future due to lack of water and sewage facilities. Gas tap availability is also a problem. Some population increase occurred among the production workers due to the availability of Farmer's Home Administration Loans, but other people of higher income could not afford the high mortgage rates. As transportation costs rise, a change will have to occur. Kodak has considered the provision of transportation if the crunch comes. The Kodak Company has no doubt had an impact on the regional economy, but definitely not solely on the city of Windsor.<sup>2</sup>

### C. Summary

The most important trend in the Denver region over the past fifteen years has been that of rapid growth. Growth has affected all twelve SEPA Counties with the largest population increases occurring in the suburban Denver counties.

The major contrast drawn in the preceding pages is that of urban/rural differentiations. Rural includes farm and non-farm, and non-farm includes mountains vs. plains distinction. Social-economic differences can be summarized in several basic observations.

1. Two major urban areas exist: The Denver metro area and the smaller Fort Collins/Greeley area. The Denver trade area includes more than just the SEPA, while the Fort Collins/Greeley trade area encompasses a smaller area,

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2  
Information on Windsor furnished in a personal communication from Tom Rounds, Windsor's Planner.



TABLE XXVII

## ACTIVITY ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR

Region No. 2

INDUSTRY	EARNINGS (\$1,000)	EXPORT RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	IMPORTED RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	INDUSTRY INCOME MULTIPLIER
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	43,871	29,750		2.280
Livestock (excluding dairy-poultry)	10,968		13,537	1.027
Other Agriculture				
<u>MINING</u>				
Metal	988	864		2.650
Fossil Fuels	8,104	7,121		2.658
Quarrying	362		167	1.001
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	30,998	4,698		1.286
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>				
Food & Kindred Prods.	20,765	1,692		1.154
Lumber & Wood Prods.	1,115		565	1.003
Other Manufacturing	43,302		34,428	1.116
<u>TRANS. &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>	15,158		3,248	1.038
<u>PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	4,472		2,184	1.011
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL     TRADE</u>	64,792	6,606		1.192
<u>FINANCE, INS., &amp; R.E.</u>	19,204			1.000
<u>SERVICES</u>	48,380	10,535		1.411
<u>RECREATION</u>				
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>				
Federal	21,117	21,117		2.887
State & Local	82,838			1.000
<u>DISTRICT SUMMARY</u>	416,434	82,383	61,840	1.887

SOURCE: BLM Social and Economic Data System, based on U.S. Census, 1970.



TABLE XXVIII

## ACTIVITY ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTOR

Region No. 3

INDUSTRY	EARNINGS (\$1,000)	EXPORT RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	IMPORTED RELATED EARNINGS (\$1,000)	INDUSTRY INCOME MULTIPLIER
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
Livestock (excluding dairy-poultry)	8,296		24,906	1.002
Other Agriculture	7,938		27,118	1.002
<u>MINING</u>				
Metal	4,140	3,474		2.373
Fossil Fuels	9,031	2,728		1.494
Quarrying	2,046	2,346		1.001
<u>CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION</u>	248,672	28,895		1.190
<u>MANUFACTURING</u>				
Food & Kindred Prods.	96,897	13,594		1.029
Lumber & Wood Prods.	14,379		953	1.004
Other Manufacturing	557,108		167,816	1.190
<u>TRANS. &amp; COMMUNICATION</u>	277,866	123,490		1.727
<u>PUBLIC UTILITIES</u>	41,872		16,979	1.012
<u>WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL TRADE</u>	714,161	244,004		1.559
<u>FINANCE, INS., &amp; R.E.</u>	246,739			1.000
<u>SERVICES</u>	575,032	243,970		1.694
<u>RECREATION</u>				
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>				
Federal	351,977	351,977		2.636
State & Local	332,077			1.000
<u>DISTRICT SUMMARY</u>	3,488,231	998,538	324,669	1.636

SOURCE: BLM Social and Economic Data System, based on U.S. Census, 1970.

part of which includes the northern SEPA Counties. The Denver metro area and, to a much smaller extent, the Fort Collins/Greeley area are the most economically diversified areas in the SEPA. The periphery areas are less diversified in all cases.

2. The periphery areas are rural areas, and most of them are involved with agriculture, with the exceptions of Clear Creek, Gilpin, and the western parts of Boulder, Jefferson, and Larimer Counties. These non-agricultural areas are often dependent on tourism due to aesthetic qualities and recreational opportunities that exist in the mountain/forest region. Clear Creek is also the only county heavily dependent on mining. In comparison with the urban areas, these periphery locations are more sparsely populated, have generally fewer minority groups (with the exception of Morgan and Weld Counties), and have overall lower incomes (especially rural farm).



## II. INFRASTRUCTURE

The analysis of infrastructure provides data on the extent of the support systems within the area's socio-economic structure. The development of infrastructure in a given area is dependent on certain threshold populations. Table XXIX summarizes infrastructure for key cities in each county, including county seats. This data includes form of government, public services, educational facilities, and transportation facilities. Infrastructure for the SEPA will be summarized on the county level in most cases on the following pages.

### A. Transportation

#### 1. Highway System

Three important interstate highways pass through the SEPA. I-25 runs the entire length of the State, parallel to the Front Range, passing through or near Fort Collins, Denver, and Castle Rock. I-70 runs through Denver, going east and west. And I-76 (formerly I-80S) passes through Denver following the Platte River northeast through Fort Morgan and Sterling to Nebraska. Map VI illustrates these and other highways of importance in the SEPA.

The Mileage Table (Table XXX) shows the distances between fifteen cities, twelve of which are in the SEPA. Colorado Springs, Limon, and Sterling, although non-SEPA cities, are important to the SEPA and are consequently listed. Note the accessibility of Denver to nearly all of the other cities.

#### 2. Railroads

Seven Class I railroads serve Colorado in a network which provides freight service to any of the 48 contiguous states within six days. The Denver and Rio Grande Western serves Denver, with lines running south and west. Three Union Pacific lines run through the SEPA, all through Denver. One runs north towards Cheyenne, one northeast through Julesburg, and the third goes west to Kansas City. The Colorado and Southern, a division of Burlington Northern, passes through the entire State, including both Denver and Fort Collins. Denver is served by a branch of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific runs lines from Denver to Omaha and Kansas City. Denver, Fort Morgan, and Brush are on the Burlington Northern and Amtrack line to Chicago. The sugar beet area of north central Colorado is served by the Great Western Railway Company, owned by the Great Western Sugar Company.

Map VII shows the railroads that serve the State as described above. Observe that Denver is the railroad center for the State. Map VIII illustrates the number of days required for delivery by rail to key cities across the U.S. from Denver.

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1 All of the data on railroads, including the maps, comes from Colorado, A Regional Approach, published by the Community Development Section, Colorado Division of Commerce and Development.

TABLE XXIX

## INFRASTRUCTURE

	BRIGHTON* (Adams)	THORNTON (Adams)	WESTMINSTER (Adams)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager / Council	Manager / Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	13 people, 3 vehicles	20 people, 7 vehicles	24 people, 8 vehicles
Fire	Volunteer, 37 people, 7 vehicles	23 full-time, 5 vehicles	Volunteer, 50 people, 7 vehicles
Health	Brighton Community Hospital	Valley View Hos. & Medical Center	<u>0</u>
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service	Pub. Serv. & Denver Metro Sewage	Public Service
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	6	12	21
Junior High	2	4	4
Senior High	1	2	2
Vocational	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Colleges	0	1	0
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	Union Pacific	0	Colorado & Southern
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	Greyhound	0	Colorado Motorways
Trucklines	Colorado Cartage	N.A.	N.A.
Highways	I-80S, I-25, US 85, 7 & 51	I-25	US 36, US 287, I-25
Airport	0	0	0



INFRASTRUCTURE

	LITTLETON* (Arapahoe)	BOULDER* (Boulder)	LONGMONT (Boulder)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager / Council	Manager / Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	58 people, 17 vehicles	122 people, 30 vehicles	39 people, 13 vehicles
Fire	70 people, 18 vehicles	63 paid, 9 vehicles	31 people, 9 vehicles
Health	0	3 hospitals, 3 nursing hms.	2 hospitals, 2 nursing homes
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service	Public Service	Public Service (Gas Only)
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	15	33	15
Junior High	4	7	5
Senior High	3	5	4
Vocational	N.A.	1	1
Colleges	1	University of Colorado	0
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	0	Colo. & Southern, Union Pac.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Colorado & Southern
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	N.A.	Denver-Boulder Bus	4 Buslines
Trucklines	N.A.	Denver-Boulder; Pherson	5 Trucklines
Highways	US 85, Colo. 75, 88, & 470	I-25, US 36, Colo. 7, 72, 119, 398	US 287, Colorado 119
Airport	County Airport	0	2.5 miles from City

TABLE XXIX

## INFRASTRUCTURE

(CONT.)

	GEORGETOWN* (Clear Creek)	IDAHO SPRINGS (Clear Crk.)	DENVER* (Denver)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager /Council	Manager/ Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	Yes (N.A.)	3 people, 2 vehicles	1,392 people, 600 vehicles
Fire	Volunteer	Volunteer, 2 vehicles	934 people, 137 vehicles
Health	0	0	34 hospitals in Metro Area
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service	Public Service	Public Service
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	1	1	96
Junior High	0	1 secondary	17
Senior High	0	--	9
Vocational	0	0	N.A.
Colleges	0	0	9
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	0	0	Many
Airline	0	0	Many
Buslines	Continental Trailways	Continental Trailways	Many
Trucklines	Denver-Climax	Denver-Climax	100
Highways	1-70	1-70; US 6	Many
Airport	0	0	Stapleton Airport



INFRASTRUCTURE

(CONT.)

	CASTLE ROCK* (Douglas)	KIOWA* (Elbert)	SIMLA (Elbert)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager / Council	Manager / Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	1 person, 1 vehicle	No local, 1 county	N.A.
Fire	Volunteer, 40 people, 6 vehs	Volunteer	Volunteer
Health	0	0	0
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Plateau Natural Gas Intermountain REA	Plateau Natural Gas Mountain View Elec. Assn.	No Gas Mountain View Elec. Assn.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	1	1	1
Junior High	1	1 secondary	1 secondary
Senior High	1	--	--
Vocational	0	0	0
Colleges	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	Denver & Rio Grande A.T. & Santa Fe	0	Rock Island Lines
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	Continental Trailways Greyhound	0	Colo. Spgs.-Limon Trans.
Trucklines	Douglas County Transfer	N.A.	L & E Freight Line Inc.
Highways	Colo. 86; I-25	Colorado 86	US 24
Airport	0	0	0

TABLE XXIX

INFRASTRUCTURE  
(CONT.)

	CENTRAL CITY* (Gilpin)	GOLDEN* (Jefferson)	FORT COLLINS* (Larimer)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager / Council	Manager / Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	Yes (N.A.)	27 people, 9 vehicles	114 people, 20 vehicles
Fire	Volunteer	N.A.	64 full-time, 11 vehicles
Health	0	0	Poudre Valley Mem. Hospital
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service (Gas) Union REA	Public Service	Public Service (Gas Only)
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	1	10	29
Junior High	0	3	6
Senior High	0	1	3
Vocational	0	0	1
Colleges	0	Colorado School of Mines	Colorado State University
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	0	Colo. & Southern	Colorado & Southern Union Pacific
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	0	Continental Trailways Rocky Mtn. Mtr.	Colorado Motorways
Trucklines	0	N.A.	4
Highways	Colo. 279	Colo. 58; US 6; I-70	Colo. 14; US 287
Airport	8 miles north of town	Jefferson County	2 in area



INFRASTRUCTURE  
(CONT.)

	LOVELAND (Larimer)	ESTES PARK (Larimer)	FORT MORGAN* (Morgan)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager/ Council	Manager/ Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	30 people	25 people	16 people, 3 cars
Fire	6 full-time, 40 volunteers	28 people, 3 vehicles	Volunteer
Health	Loveland Memorial Hospital	Estes Park Community Clinic	Fort Morgan Community Hos.
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service (Gas Only) Loveland Electric Company	Public Service (Gas Only) Estes Park Lt. & Power Dep.	Fort Morgan Gas System Fort Morgan Electric Light
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	9	1	4
Junior High	2	1 secondary	1
Senior High	1	--	1
Vocational	0	0	(See College)
Colleges	0	0	Morgan Cty. Community College
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	Great Western Colorado & Southern	0	Union Pacific, Amtrack Burlington Northern
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	3 buslines	Rocky Mountain Motor	Continental Trailways
Trucklines	D & L Trans., Miller Bros.	Miller Bros., Watson	4
Highways	US 34, 287, Colo. 1, 1-24	US 34, Colorado 7	US 6, US 34, Colorado 52
Airport	3 miles east of town	0	4 miles north of town

TABLE XXIX

INFRASTRUCTURE  
(CONT.)

	BRUSH (Morgan)	GREELEY* (Weld)	WINDSOR (Weld)
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Manager/Council	Manager / Council	Manager / Council
PUBLIC SERVICES:			
Police	6 people, 2 vehicles	48 people, 9 vehicles	4 people, 1 vehicle
Fire	Volunteer	46 people, 14 vehicles	Volunteer, 2 trucks
Health	East Morgan Cty. Hospital	Weld Cty. General Hospital	0
Utilities <sup>1/</sup>	Public Service	Greeley Gas Company Home Light & Power Company	Greeley Water System Public Service
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:			
Elementary	2	12	2
Junior High	1	2	1 secondary
Senior High	1	2	--
Vocational	0	1	0
Colleges	0	1	0
TRANSPORTATION:			
Railroad	Union Pacific Burlington Northern	Union Pacific Colo. & Southern	Colorado & Southern
Airline	0	0	0
Buslines	Continental Trailways	Greyhound	Ft. Collins-Windsor-Greeley Line
Trucklines	2	4	N.A.
Highways	US 6, Colo. 71, I-80S	I-25; US 85, 34; Colo. 36 & 14	Colo. 392, Colo. 527, I-25
Airport	2.5 miles east of town	Weld Cty. Municipal Airport	0



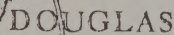
SOURCE: County Information Service: Cooperative Extension Service, Colorado State University, January 1974.

1/ Public Service Company of Colorado provides both gas and electricity, unless otherwise indicated. Where Public Service provides gas only, the City provides electricity.

Water and sewage are city services and are listed only when there is an exception.

\* County Seat.

## HIGHWAYS



-104-

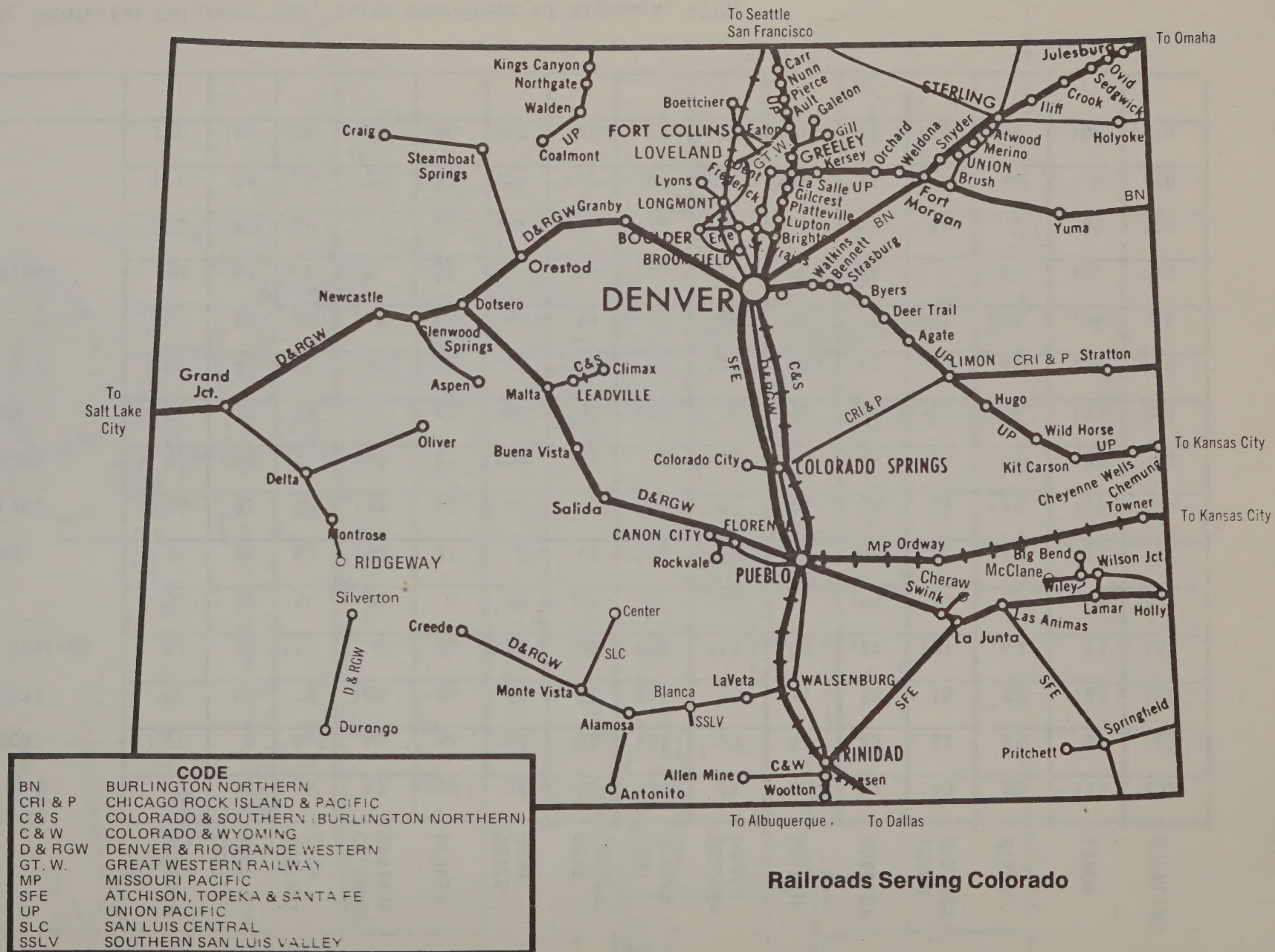


TABLE XXX - MILEAGE TABLE

	BOULDER	CASTLE ROCK	CENTRAL CITY	COLORADO SPRINGS	DENVER	ESTES PARK	FORT COLLINS	FORT MORGAN	GEORGE- TOWN	GOLDEN	GREELEY	IDAHO SPRINGS	KIOWA	LIMON	STERLING
BOULDER	0	57	36	97	30	36	46	87	52	20	51	40	80	111	132
CASTLE ROCK	57	0	62	40	30	98	92	108	73	43	82	61	23	67	153
CENTRAL CITY	36	62	0	102	34	63	82	111	28	21	86	16	85	122	156
COLORADO SPRINGS	97	40	102	0	70	138	132	148	112	82	122	101	63	73	182
DENVER	30	30	34	70	0	71	65	81	45	15	54	34	53	86	125
ESTES PARK	36	98	63	138	71	0	42	102	88	56	50	76	121	153	147
FORT COLLINS	46	92	82	132	65	42	0	81	106	74	30	94	115	147	102
FORT MORGAN	87	108	111	148	81	102	81	0	122	90	51	110	127	83	45
GEORGETOWN	52	73	28	112	45	88	106	122	0	32	96	12	96	133	167
GOLDEN	20	43	21	82	15	56	74	90	32	0	64	20	67	101	135
GREELEY	51	82	86	122	54	50	30	51	96	64	0	84	105	134	96
IDAHO SPRINGS	40	61	16	101	34	76	94	110	12	20	84	0	84	121	155
KIOWA	80	23	85	63	53	121	115	127	96	67	105	84	0	44	152
LIMON	111	67	122	73	86	153	147	83	133	101	134	121	44	0	108
STERLING	132	153	156	182	125	147	102	45	167	135	96	155	152	108	0

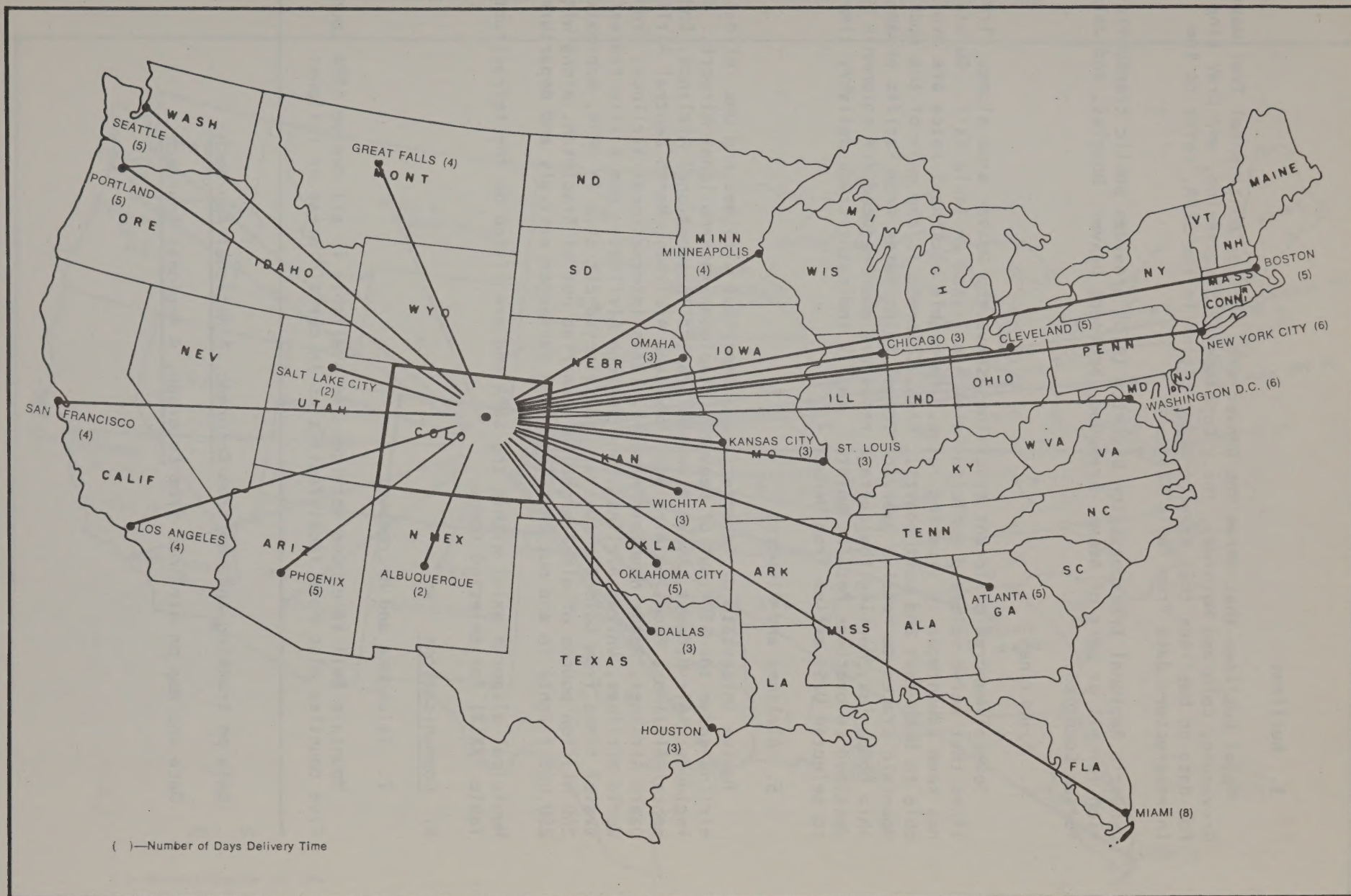
SOURCE: "Colorful Colorado" map, State Department of Highways, 1975.







# Scheduled Rail Delivery Times from Colorado to Selected Cities



### 3. Buslines

Major buslines that serve the Denver area include Continental Trailways, Greyhound, Colorado Motorway, Inc., Continental Sightseeing, and Gray Line. For data on buslines that service major cities in the SEPA, refer to the infrastructure data from Table XXIX.

Denver's Regional Transportation District (RTD) provides public transportation for all or part of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, and Jefferson Counties.

### 4. Trucklines

Several hundred different trucklines serve the Denver area alone. Trucklines that serve selected municipalities are listed in Table XXIX. Colorado has some advantages in trucking rates. Favorable back haul rates are available to both east and west coasts. Also, Colorado is the only of the Rocky Mountain States to receive Overland Common Point rates from Pacific steamship companies, meaning the cartage rates are much reduced for shipments destined to overseas Pacific points. Map IX indicates truck delivery times to selected U.S. cities from Denver.<sup>2</sup>

### 5. Airlines and Airports

Twelve interstate or international commercial airlines and one intrastate airline serve the SEPA out of Denver's Stapleton International Airport. This includes: Air Midwest, Aspen Airways, Braniff International Airlines, Continental Airlines, Frontier Airlines, Mexicana Airlines, North Central Airlines, Ozark Airlines, Rocky Mountain Airways, Texas International Airlines, Trans World Airlines, United Airlines, and Western Airlines. Map X illustrates air travel times from Colorado (Denver) to selected cities. In 1974, approximately 200 million pounds of air freight were carried out of Stapleton, along with 260,000 flights in and out and 11 million passenger arrivals and departures.<sup>3</sup>

Municipal airports exist within the SEPA and are listed on the Infrastructure Table (XXIX) for selected towns.

## B. Communications

### 1. Telephone and Microwave

Mountain Bell telephone services are available in all twelve SEPA counties. Five counties also have local facilities in certain areas as follows:

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2

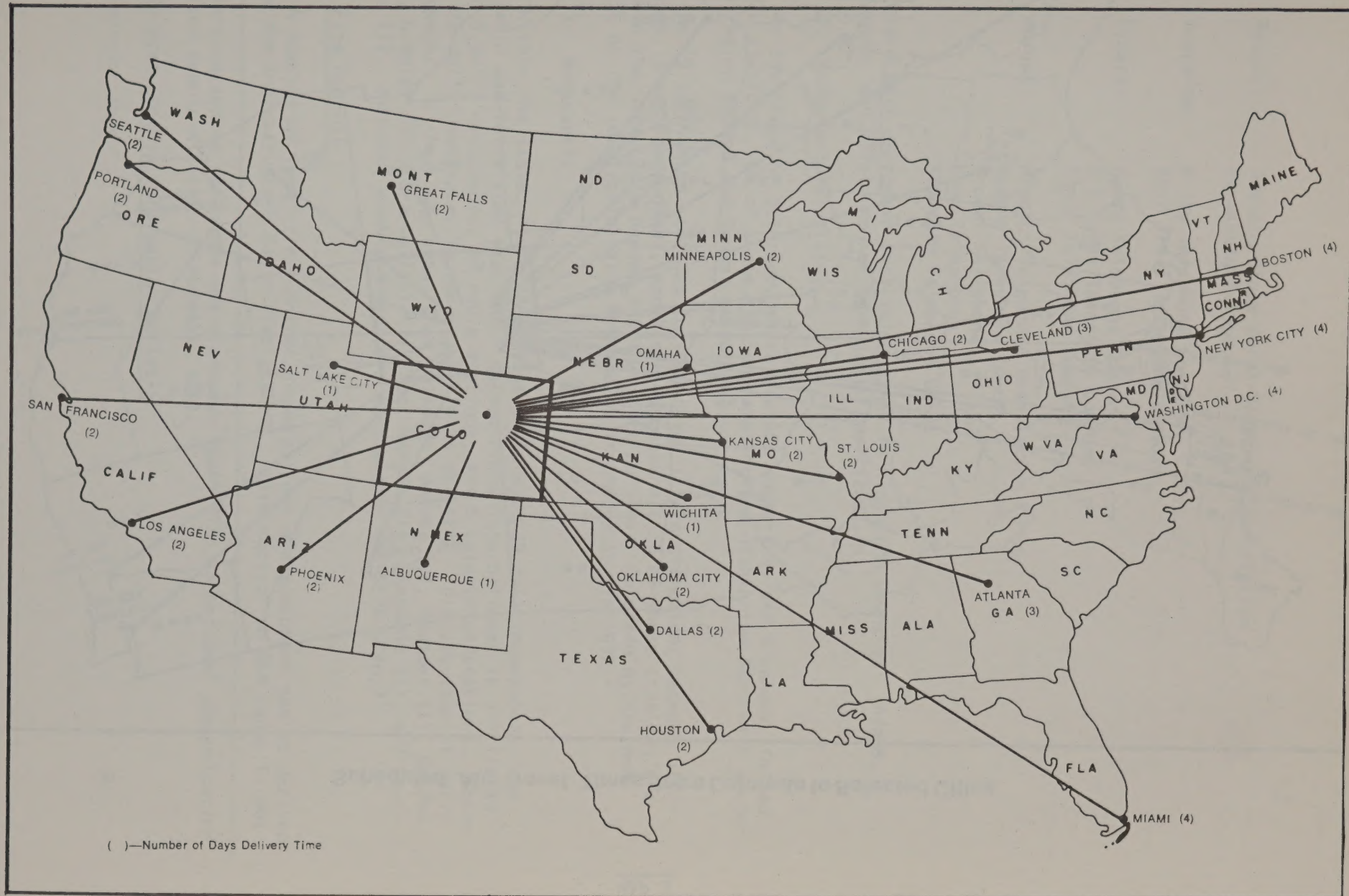
Data on trucking and map from Colorado, A Regional Approach.

3

Data and map on airlines from Colorado, A Regional Approach.

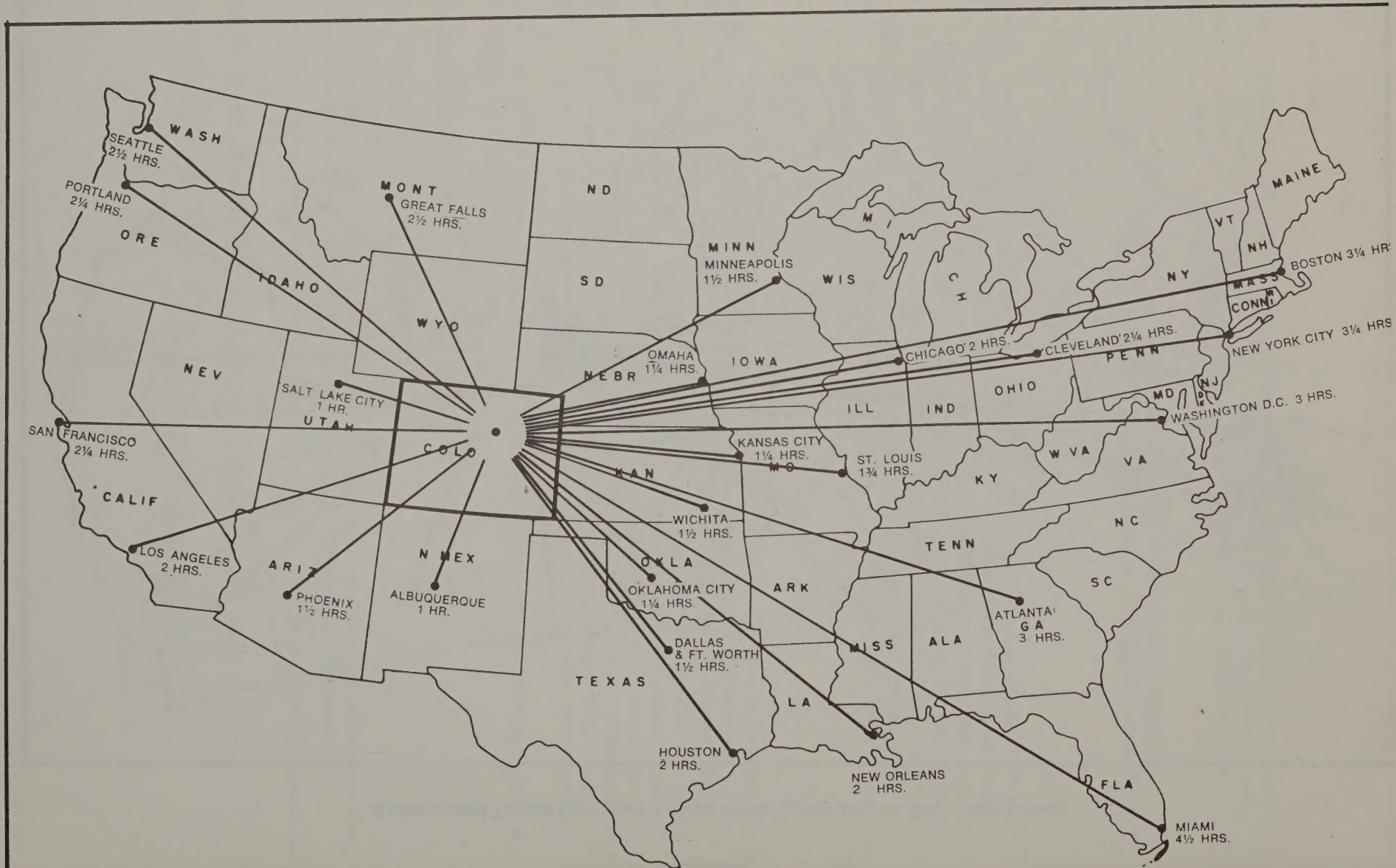


# Scheduled Truck Delivery Times from Colorado to Selected Cities



# MAP X

## Scheduled Air Travel Times from Colorado to Selected Cities





Adams: Eastern Slope Rural Telephone Association  
Strasburg Telephone

Arapahoe: Bijou Telephone Company  
Deer Trail Telephone Company

Elbert: Agate Telephone Company  
Big Sandy Telephone Company  
Simla Telephone Company

Morgan: Wiggins Telephone Association Co-op  
Roggen Telephone Co-op  
Grover Telephone  
Nunn Telephone  
Stoneham Telephone Co-op

Mountain Bell microwave facilities exist in nine SEPA Counties. Adams, Arapahoe, and Gilpin do not have these facilities.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Radio and Television

In the state of Colorado, there are 108 commercial and 4 campus limited radio stations. 50 of these stations are located within the SEPA with a concentration around the Denver metro area.

Of the 19 television stations in the State, 11 are commercial network affiliates, 3 are independent, and 2 are educational. 8 of these stations are within the SEPA, 7 in Denver and 1 in Fort Collins. Colorado maintained 1.13% of the total television households in the nation in 1972.<sup>2</sup>

## 3. Newspapers

Within the State, Associated Press deals with 20 daily newspapers, and 45 radio and television stations. United Press International is affiliated with 9 daily newspapers, 48 radio stations, and 6 television stations. There are 25 daily newspapers in the state, 10 in the SEPA. Distribution of daily newspapers in the study area is as follows: Denver (3), Boulder (1), Golden (1), Greeley (1), Fort Collins (1), Fort Morgan (1), Longmont (1), and Loveland (1). Numerous weekly newspapers exist within the SEPA also.<sup>3</sup>

## C. Fire Control

A summary of local fire control organizations and equipment can be derived from the Infrastructure Table (Table XXIX). Fire control on BLM lands is not

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<sup>1</sup> Information on telephone and microwave facilities, a personal communication from Dennis Williams of Mountain Bell.

<sup>2</sup> Source: County Information Bulletin.

<sup>3</sup> Source: Ibid.

a major operation due to the limited surface ownership in the Northeast Resource Area. The following is an excerpt from the Northeast Resource Area Annual Operating Plan, which summarizes the procedure:

All National Resource Lands within the Northeast Resource Area shall be included in Cooperative Agreements with the U.S.F.S., Colorado State Forest Service, and the Counties. B.L.M. will reimburse the Cooperating agencies for fire suppression activities on these lands.

B.L.M. in the area will normally not take an active role in fire suppression, but will provide a liaison for each fire identified as burning on public land.

The benefiting agency (BLM) shall be notified by the cooperating agency (County or U.S.F.S.) as soon as possible of fire occurring on National Resource Lands.

The liaison within the Northeast Resource Area shall serve as the Bureau's responsible official and has the authority to approve use of aircraft and retardant on National Resource Lands.

Fire rehabilitation for National Resource Lands will be the sole responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management.

#### D. Land Survey Grid

BLM lands have been surveyed in all of the SEPA Counties, with the exception of parts of Boulder, Clear Creek, and Gilpin Counties. Cadastral survey in these areas would be prohibitive in cost (to the magnitude of millions of dollars) due to the fragmentation of land because of mining claims. Plans for the future in this area are uncertain, due to the financial unfeasibility of cadastral survey. A possible alternative would be to change the legal requirements for survey in this area through the legislative process.

#### E. Utilities

Data on utilities for selected municipalities in the SEPA is available on Table XXIX.

##### 1. Electricity

Public Service of Colorado provides most of the SEPA, and approximately two-thirds of the State with electricity. The Fort St. Vrain high-temperature, gas-cooled nuclear reactor, the first commercial (Public Service) nuclear generating station in the Rocky Mountain area, will add nearly 10% to the State's capacity, when it comes into use. Municipal systems are found in a number of SEPA communities including Fort Collins, Fort Morgan, Longmont, and Loveland (see Table XXIX). Rural electric cooperatives included in the



SEPA are: Home Light and Power Co., Intermountain REA, Morgan View Elec. Assn., Poudre Valley REA, and Union REA Colorado. Map XI illustrates the Colorado portion of the Rocky Mountain Power Pool.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Natural Gas

Most gas is supplied through Colorado Interstate Gas Company and is distributed by the same companies that distribute the electricity. The current situation with regard to gas availability for new or expanded service is tight on a nation-wide level. Map XII shows the major gas pipelines throughout the State.<sup>2</sup>

## 3. Water and Sewer

Water supply is a critical factor for this semi-arid region in any considerations of growth or expansion of a residential or industrial nature. Water service in the Denver metro area alone is provided by a group of nearly 250 water agencies. The Denver Water Department has done a preliminary three-volume study on the metropolitan water supply. Included in the report are Denver and parts of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, Jefferson, and Weld Counties. The water demand forecast looks like this:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Population	1,518,000	1,826,000	2,382,000
Max. Day (MGD)	850	1,060	1,460
Max. Hour (MGH)	1,380	1,710	2,350
Supply (ac-ft/year)	376,000	456,000	

With a dry-year base, the current supply is 430,000 acre-feet per year and 562,000 acre-feet in an average year. Needs can be met in most areas presently; however, Westminster, Thornton, Broomfield, Golden, Lafayette, Louisville, Erie, and Frederick could not meet current demands in a dry year. And only Englewood (of the major suppliers) can be rated as having an adequate supply for the entire study period (1975-2010), due to a future of limited growth. At present, planned projects will yield about 280,000 acre-feet per year, bringing the dry-year base to 710,000 acre-feet. This will satisfy demands until approximately 1996.<sup>3</sup>

Water and waste disposal studies are being done constantly in the SEPA, especially in the Denver metro area. DRCOG is a useful source of information on the subject, as is the Denver Water Board. DRCOG has recently

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<sup>1</sup> Map from Colorado, A Regional Approach.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Data from "Water Study Update Summarized," COG Notations, A Report on Program Activities, DRCOG, January 1975.

KEY TO MAP XI

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER POOL  
COLORADO PORTION**

- A-2 Arkansas Valley G & T, Inc.
- C-4 City of Colorado Springs
- C-5 City of Lamar
- C-6 City of Las Animas
- C-7 Colo-Ute Elec. Assn.
- D-1 Delta-Montrose Rural Power Lines, Inc.
- E-1 Empire Electric Assn.
- G-3 Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc.
- G-4 Gunnison County Electric Assn.
- H-1 Highline Elec. Assn.
- H-2 Holy Cross Elec. Assn., Inc.
- H-4 Home Light & Power Co.
- I-2 Intermountain REA
- K-1 K-C Elec. Assn.
- L-1 La Plata Elec. Assn.
- M-3 Moon Lake Elec. Assn.
- M-4 Morgan County REA
- M-5 Mountain Parks Elec. Assn.
- M-6 Mountain View Elec. Assn.
- P-0 Pueblo Ordnance Depot
- P-3 Poudre Valley REA
- P-4 Public Service Co. of Colo.
- S-1 Sangre De Cristo Elec. Assn.
- S-2 San Isabel Elec. Assn.
- S-3 San Luis Valley Rural Elec. Co-Op, Inc.
- S-4 San Miguel Power Assn.
- S-5 SE Colo. Power Assn.
- S-8 Southern Colorado Power Co.
- T-2 Tri-State G & T
- U-1 Union REA Colo.
- U-2 U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- W-2 Western Colorado Power Co.
- W-5 White River Elec. Assn.
- Y-1 Yampa Valley Elec. Assn.
- Y-2 Y-W Elec. Assn.

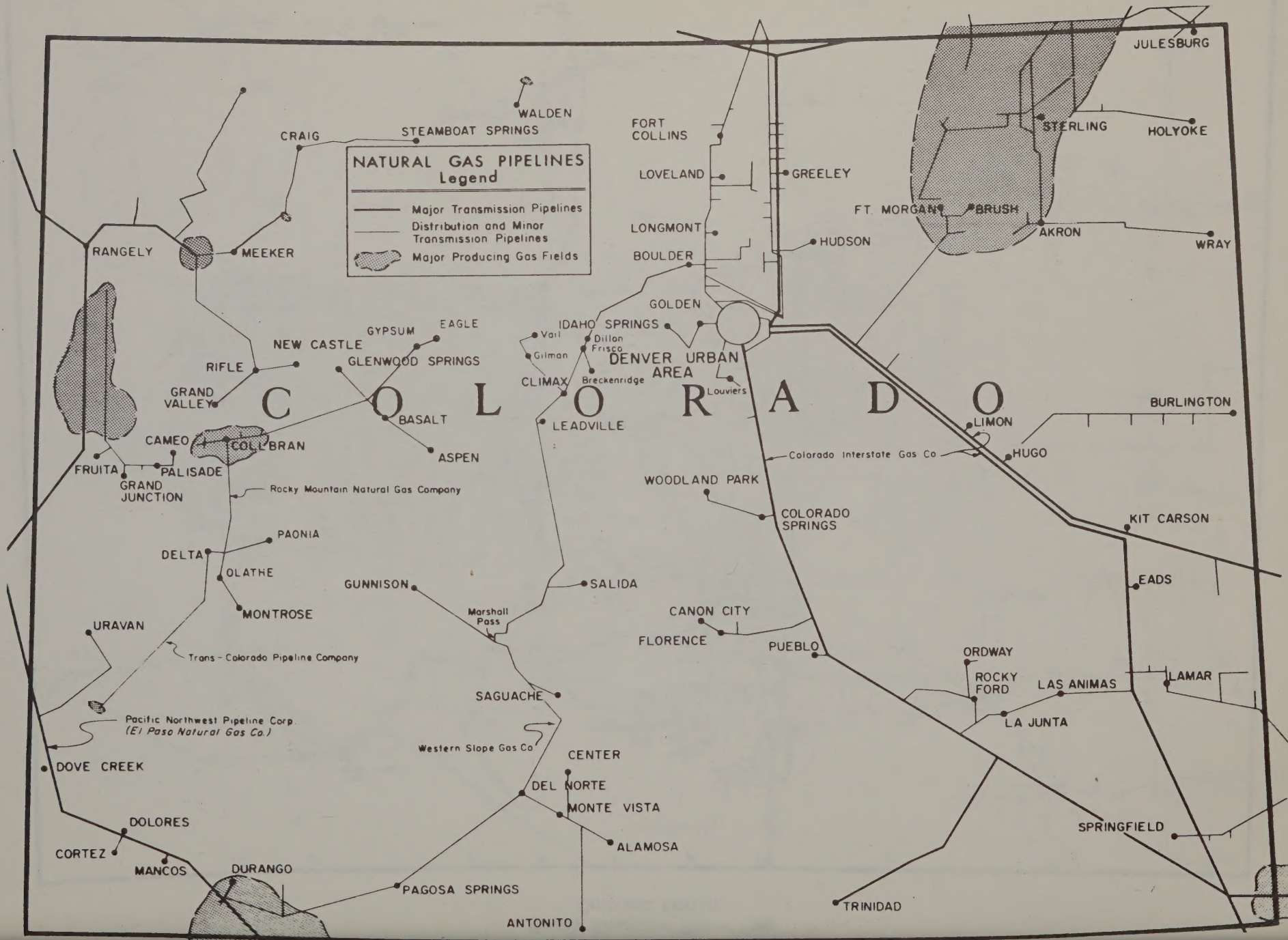


# Rocky Mountain Power Pool Colorado Portion





MAP XII





completed a water study for the Eastern Plains with an eye towards demands resulting from population growth and resource/industrial development, including coal.

In the past ten years, several counties have had Water and Sewer Facility Plans written through the State Planning Office in cooperation with the Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Clear Creek, Douglas, and Elbert are such counties. Although the reports are dated, the information contained in them in terms of general background is quite useful and often is the only published study in existence for the county.

Larimer and Weld Counties also include water and sewer studies in their planning procedures on regional, county, and local levels. The Larimer-Weld Regional Council of Governments is currently applying for Federal assistance for area waste treatment management planning. Some money has been received to date.

Research has been done in the Economics Department at Colorado State University by S. L. Gray and J.R. McKean on water use in Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties. Input-output analysis was used to determine impacts of water use in any single sector of the economy as a result of expanding final demand in all sectors of the economy.<sup>4</sup>

#### F. Law Enforcement

Law enforcement information is summarized for selected municipalities in Table XXIX. Again, detailed information can be obtained locally and DRCOG has some information such as the 1973 Criminal Justice Plan which applies to the Denver SMSA. Due to the small amount of BLM surface land in this SEPA, there is little applicability of law enforcement to national resource lands.

#### G. Health and Education

##### 1. Health

Health facilities in key municipalities of the SEPA are listed in Table XXIX. Table XXXI includes a county-by-county summary of hospitals, nursing

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4

S. L. Gray and J. R. McKean, An Economic Analysis of Water Use in Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties, Colorado With Projections to 1980, Fort Collins: Department of Economics, Colorado State University, March 1974.

S. L. Gray and J. R. McKean, The Development of Water Multiplier Impacts From Input-Output Analysis: An Empirical Example From Boulder, Larimer, and Weld Counties, Colorado, Fort Collins: Department of Economics, Colorado State University, March 1974.

TABLE XXXI  
SUMMARY - HEALTH AND EDUCATION FACILITIES

	HEALTH			EDUCATION <sup>1/</sup>			
	Hospitals	Nursing Homes	Emergency Services	Elem.	Junior High	Senior High	College
ADAMS	3	11	13 vehicles	54	17	8(2) <sup>2/</sup>	1
ARAPAHOE	1	10	8 vehicles	62	12	6(4)	1
BOULDER	3	8	11 vehicles	45	11	6(3)	1
CLEAR CREEK	0	0	3 vehicles	2	0	(1)	0
DENVER	13	37	55 vehicles	90	17	8(2)	9
DOUGLAS	0	1	2 vehicles	8	1	1	
ELBERT	0	1	1 vehicle	5	0	(5)	
GILPIN	0	0	1 vehicle	1	0	0	
JEFFERSON	2	20	28 vehicles	73	20	9	
LARIMER	2	13	5	34	8	3(2)	1
MORGAN	2	2	2	8	3	3(1)	1
WELD	2	6	4	32	6	5(5)	2

<sup>1</sup> Does not include private or special education.

<sup>2</sup> Parentheses indicate number of four-year high schools.

SOURCE: Cooperative Extension Service, Colo. State University, County Information Bulletin, March 1974.



homes, and emergency services available. Search and rescue operations are generally tied in with the area police and/or fire departments and hospitals, although private groups also exist.

## 2. Education

Educational facilities are listed on Table XXIX for selected cities. Table XXXI summarizes the number of facilities per county. The number of facilities is directly related to population and population distribution. Elbert County, for example, has five four-year high schools, but a very small population. The population is widely dispersed, making five small schools the only feasible means of location of facilities. Table XXXII gives average daily enrollments for each district in the SEPA, as well as existing room needs and total bonded indebtedness. The rural districts in each county are usually those with the smallest enrollments. Bond issues passed between October 1973 and the present include the following districts: 12 and 50 in Adams; 5 and 28J in Arapahoe; Re-1J in Boulder; Re-1 in Douglas; R-1 in Jefferson, R-2J in Larimer, Re-2, Re-20, and Re-50 in Morgan; and Re-1, Re-4, 6, Re-9 in Weld.<sup>1</sup>

Institutions of higher education in the SEPA are as follows: Four-year State-supported colleges and universities are the University of Colorado, Boulder (22,053 enrolled fall 1972); the University of Colorado, Denver (6,872); the Colorado State University, Fort Collins (16,653); the University of Northern Colorado, Greeley (10,692); Metropolitan State College, Denver (8,750); and Colorado School of Mines (1,688). Private four-year colleges and universities include: the University of Denver, Denver (8,936); Regis College, Denver (1,485); Loretto Heights College, Denver (809); Temple Buell College (Colorado Women's College), Denver (914); and St. Thomas Seminary, Denver (170). The four two-year colleges in the SEPA are Community College of Denver, Adams County (18,069); Aims College, Greeley (3,174); Arapahoe Community College, Littleton (2,377); and Morgan County Community College, Fort Morgan (713).<sup>2</sup>

### H. Public Financial Capabilities

The financial capabilities of a county can be observed in several ways. A comparison of total revenue to total expenditures and bonded indebtedness to total bonded capacity can be an indicator. Some of this information is available on Table XVIII. Bonded indebtedness for school districts is found in Table XXXII. Although bonded capacity is not available, it is interesting to rate which districts have little or no bonded indebtedness. Gilpin County and the Grover (Weld) District have zero bonded indebtedness. Some other very small districts have small debts, but they also have smaller capacities.

Another indicator of financial capabilities is comparison of the average county levy to that of the State. For example, in 1974 the average county

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<sup>1</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Statistical Series No. 75-5, May 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Colorado Commission on Higher Education in 1973 Colorado Yearbook, published by Colorado Interstate Gas Company.



## TABLE XXXII

## EDUCATION DATA, 1973-1974

COUNTY AND DISTRICT	Average Daily Membership	Rooms Needed Instruction Other		Total Bonded Indebtedness
<u>Adams County</u>				
1 Mapleton	6,366.0	0	9	\$ 7,463,000
12 Eastlake	17,083.7	135	3	20,841,965
14 Adams County	7,519.3	0	12	2,300,000
27J Brighton	4,313.2	26	1	4,265,000
29J Bennett	434.0	0	0	971,000
31J Strasburg	433.2	2	1	535,000
50 Westminster	16,252.3	40	26	14,089,000
<u>Arapahoe County</u>				
1 Englewood	5,017.2	0	0	2,310,000
2 Sheridan	2,044.0	4	8	1,745,000
5 Cherry Creek	13,289.4	8	2	19,464,000
6 Littleton	17,837.6	16	0	16,200,000
26J Deer Trail	199.8	0	1	315,000
28J Adams-Arapahoe	19,587.4	53	8	20,889,000
32J Byers	454.4	0	0	510,000
<u>Boulder County</u>				
RE1J St. Vrain Valley	13,248.4	18	0	17,660,000
RE 2 Boulder Valley	23,245.5	39	3	29,658,000
<u>Clear Creek County</u>				
RE 1 Clear Creek	1,150.9	0	0	1,898,000
<u>Denver County</u>				
1 Denver	85,246.5	60	21	36,390,000
<u>Douglas County</u>				
RE 1 Douglas	3,944.9	62	14	3,540,000
<u>Elbert County</u>				
C-1 Elizabeth	569.3	0	3	450,503
C-2 Kiowa	126.6	0	0	32,000
100J Big Sandy	311.9	0	0	405,000
200 Elbert	140.6	0	0	209,000
300 Agate	62.2	0	0	8,526



EDUCATION DATA, 1973-1974 (CONT.)

COUNTY AND DISTRICT	Average Daily Membership	Rooms Needed		Total Bonded Indebtedness
		Instruction	Other	
<u>Gilpin County</u>				
RE-1 Gilpin	79.6	0	0	0
<u>Jefferson County</u>				
R-1 Jefferson	76,164.5	375	0	0
<u>Larimer County</u>				
R-1 Poudre	13,512.7	56	9	21,762,000
R-25 Thompson	8,100.6	73	13	14,752,000
R-3 Park (Estes Park)	985.4	32	0	2,900,000
<u>Morgan County</u>				
RE-2 Brush	1,606.3	0	0	1,445,000
RE-3 Fort Morgan	3,220.1	9	6	1,980,000
RE-20 Weldon Valley	210.8	1	2	147,469
RE-50 Wiggins	527.7	3	1	933,000
<u>Weld County</u>				
RE-1 Gilcrest	1,717.9	15	6	2,997,000
RE-2 Eaton	1,171.2	8	3	710,000
RE-3 Keenesburg-Hudson	1,577.3	6	0	723,000
RE-4 Windsor	1,095.5	0	0	3,000,000
RE-5J Johnstown-Millikin	1,073.6	2	1	1,220,000
6 Greeley	10,425.2	62	8	3,896,000
RE-7 Platte Valley	986.3	0	2	1,862,000
RE-8 Fort Lupton	1,742.2	0	0	1,016,000
RE-9 Ault-Highland	962.1	18	2	168,623
RE-10 Briggsdale	101.8	2	0	43,000
RE-11 Prairie	157.8	1	3	270,000
RE-12 Grover	148.1	0	0	0

SOURCE: Colorado Department of Education, Pupil Membership and Related Information, Fall, 1974. Statistical Series No. 75-4, May 1975.

, Colorado School Districts' Facility Data, Fall 1974. Statistical Series No. 75-5, May 1975.

levy for Colorado was 82.02. Those counties falling below this average (Clear Creek, Denver, Elbert, and Morgan) can raise levies if necessary for increased funds. Table XXXIII illustrates the valuation and taxes levied for each SEPA County and the State for 1972, 1973, and 1974. Comparisons of any specific levy to the State average are also indicative of financial capabilities.

A final method of determining financial capabilities is to look at increased assessed valuations through time. The total bonded capacity of a county (or municipality) is a function of the assessed valuation.

The relationship of the financial capabilities to national resource lands at present is not of significance. At some future time when BLM would make use of some of its mineral rights, the support system potentials and capabilities of sections of the SEPA would be valuable. This is most likely to be significant at the local/municipal level, rather than at the county level.

#### I. Summary

The preceding section of infrastructure served to give an overview of existing facilities in the study area. Due to the size and complexity of the Denver region, a lot of detail was often omitted. Usually the sources cited go into considerable detail on the county and even municipal levels and can be referred to if necessary.

The amount and sophistication of infrastructure is a function of certain population densities and thresholds. Thus, again the urban/rural distinction arises. Because of the lack of National Resource Lands in the SEPA, there was usually no need to relate NRL to the specific items discussed. This is not to say that BLM's mineral rights will remain unclaimed. At such a time when mining might occur, the socio-economic impacts on an area could be extremely significant.

It is suggested that socio-economic impacts would be greatest in the rural areas that lack infrastructure, as compared to an urban area that can more easily absorb a slight population increase. Fifty people moving into a town of 200 represents much greater impacts than the same number coming to a town of 10,000 - 50,000.



TABLE XXXIII

## VALUATION AND TAXES LEVIED FOR COUNTIES

COUNTY		(\$) Valuation	(\$) Total Revenue	County Mill Levy	Average Municipal Levy	Average School Levy	Average Special Levy	Total Average County Levy
ADAMS	1972	360,033,010	38,104,024	15.00	10.52	81.21	1.61	105.83
	1973	405,503,770	34,010,521	17.00	10.31	56.59	1.81	83.87
	1974	469,366,230	41,169,605	17.74	10.44	59.00	1.86	87.71
ARAPAHOE	1972	472,587,880	48,085,177	9.70	9.65	78.48	1.69	101.75
	1973	572,898,380	46,189,189	10.20	9.70	57.89	1.89	80.62
	1974	670,696,230	55,774,297	8.80	11.30	59.06	1.90	83.16
BOULDER	1972	355,948,890	36,258,284	15.30	12.02	76.21	.89	101.86
	1973	390,954,350	34,294,150	18.64	12.14	58.15	1.01	87.72
	1974	436,780,910	40,936,696	22.21	12.81	59.84	1.11	93.72
CLEAR CREEK	1972	34,701,810	2,001,717	19.03	9.56	35.94	8.23	57.68
	1973	37,133,840	2,145,958	19.31	8.88	35.44	7.62	57.79
	1974	39,524,900	2,491,444	23.85	8.74	34.79	10.82	63.03
DENVER	1972	1,569,626,950	126,291,196	12.11	14.60	53.18	.28	80.45
	1973	1,665,119,860	122,441,265	8.82	14.60	45.88	.46	73.53
	1974	1,768,116,700	140,585,393	12.81	14.60	51.02	.53	79.51
DOUGLAS	1972	32,735,760	3,287,555	21.60	14.66	74.42	1.54	100.43
	1973	38,085,560	3,476,190	26.85	14.09	58.24	2.30	91.27
	1974	49,798,440	4,962,528	28.85	13.98	61.11	3.44	99.75
ELBERT	1972	19,873,230	1,304,269	15.00	13.61	49.73	1.45	65.63
	1973	22,853,520	1,379,044	16.00	13.95	43.49	.86	66.34
	1974	23,532,920	1,493,456	18.00	17.25	44.30	.80	63.46
GILPIN	1972	8,039,700	670,703	22.13	24.06	51.96	4.69	83.42
	1973	9,370,600	709,218	22.13	23.76	44.16	5.82	75.69
	1974	9,764,750	805,618	28.95	23.87	44.08	6.06	82.50

TABLE XXXIII (CONT.)

COUNTY		( \$) Valuation	( \$) Total Revenue	County Mill Levy	Average Municipal Levy	Average School Levy	Average Special Levy	Total Average County Levy
JEFFERSON	1972	578,200,000	60,101,024	12.22	6.41	76.40	2.59	103.95
	1973	671,550,050	55,778,150	15.95	6.19	51.15	2.80	83.06
	1974	772,425,570	73,893,133	16.48	7.02	61.97	2.96	95.66
LARIMER	1972	211,932,290	20,886,108	14.70	10.33	70.48	2.89	98.55
	1973	237,801,501	19,974,368	15.90	10.44	54.33	3.00	84.00
	1974	273,616,600	24,579,910	17.51	10.45	58.07	3.16	89.83
MORGAN	1972	57,067,170	4,943,594	16.90	9.75	61.37	2.20	86.63
	1973	58,962,550	4,427,650	16.20	12.27	49.19	2.38	75.09
	1974	63,646,540	5,055,803	16.20	12.82	53.38	2.36	79.44
WELD	1972	254,864,520	22,693,009	20.40	16.24	60.37	1.08	89.04
	1973	287,011,080	23,220,115	23.99	16.02	48.75	1.53	80.90
	1974	321,662,620	26,598,251	23.48	15.97	50.43	1.70	82.69
STATE	1972	5,984,840,720	532,036,700	14.59	12.87	62.11	1.53	88.90
	1973	6,687,980,620	515,362,672	15.62	12.54	48.16	1.82	77.05
	1974	7,490,101,970	614,360,142	16.30	12.81	52.75	3.82	82.02

SOURCE: State of Colorado, Division of Property Taxation, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Annual Reports, 1972, 1973, 1974.



### III. INTEREST GROUPS

This section deals with Bureau relationships with other governmental and non-governmental entities. The emphasis is on planning and land use control. For the purposes of this study, each county planning office was contacted and asked to submit a list of county and local government officials, planning officials, and non-governmental interest groups. This accounts for the variation in the listings. Selected non-governmental interest groups are listed, there being hundreds of such groups in the Denver and Fort Collins/Greeley areas. Following the county listings, are the regional planning groups and a section of State and national interest groups. Most of these interest groups have their offices in the Denver region.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

Government Officials

County Commissioners:	John J. Nicholl, Chairperson Charles A. Pitts Peter D. Smythe
Engineer:	Larry Troxell
Assessor:	W. M. Wallace
Clerk and Recorder:	Marjorie Page
Sheriff:	Arnold Miller
Building Inspector:	Don Reish

Planning

County Planning Director:	Donald W. Paul
County Planning Commission:	Wilber Wright
Planning Staffs:	Aurora, Englewood, Greenwood Village, and Littleton

Interest Groups

Arapahoe Concerned Citizens for Orderly Residential Development (ACCORD)

Harry Leopold  
6948 Columbine Way  
Littleton, CO 80122

(17 associations belong to this group.)



## ADAMS COUNTY

### Government Officials

County Commissioners:           Ralph Anderson  
                                      Jerry Grant  
                                      Jim Covey  
County Administrator:         Dave Strasburger

### Planning

#### (County Level)

Acting Planning Director:     Robert Fleming  
                                      4201 East 72nd Avenue  
                                      Commerce City, CO 80022  
  
County Planning Commission:   Faye Barnard, Chairperson  
  
Grants Coordinator:            Suzanne Gerlach  
  
Airport Advisory Committee:    Ed Lappert, Chairperson  
  
North Area Development Council: Donald Brandeberry, Secretary

#### (Local Level)

Planning Staffs:   Arvada, Aurora, Brighton, Commerce City, North Glenn,  
                                      Thornton, Westminster, Broomfield  
  
City Manager:                   Federal Heights  
  
Planning Commission Only:      Bennet

### Interest Groups

Adams County Improvements Association (ADCO)  
Paul Carpino, Chairperson (Semi-Government)

Adams County Extension Service  
Glen Kreag, Extension Agent (Government)

Nature Preserve  
Eleanor Wyatt, Chairperson

### Publication

Adams County Community Resource Directory, United Way Information and Volunteer Service, Adams County Office, May 1975.

BOULDER COUNTY

Government Officials

County Commissioners: Wally Toevs, Chairperson  
Maggi Markey  
Jack Murphy

Planning Director: Ed Tepe

Engineer: Don Galloway

Parks & Open Space Director: Libby Goodwin

Solid Waste Director: Joe Madonna

Assessor: Ann Leffinwell

Clerk and Recorder: Clela Rorex

Sheriff: Brad Leach

Building Inspector: Glen Wages

City of Boulder:

City Manager: Archie Twitchell

Land Officer/Open Space: Don Walker

Planning Director: Nolan Rosall

Parks & Open Space Director: Leonard Ehler

Public Works: Bill Light

Planning

Mr. Richard T. Ekrem, Chairperson  
Boulder County Planning Commission  
1193 Old Tale Road  
Boulder, CO 80303

Mr. Jack Murphy  
Chairperson, Consortium of Cities  
P. O. Box 471  
Boulder, CO 80302



### Interest Groups

PLAN Boulder County  
P. O. Box 1065  
Boulder, CO 80302

Friends of the Foothills  
C/O Margaret Hansen  
W. of Crisman  
Boulder, CO 80302

Boulder Board of Realtors  
2031 Broadway, Room 8  
Boulder, CO 80302

Boulder Chamber of Commerce  
1001 Canyon Blvd.  
Boulder, CO 80302

Longmont Chamber of Commerce  
455 Kimbark  
Longmont, CO 80501

Eco-Center  
835 Arapahoe  
Boulder, CO 80302

Boulder League of Women Voters  
220 Pearl  
Boulder, CO 80302

Allenspark Coordinating Team  
P. O. Box 212  
Allenspark, CO 80510

Four-Mile Association  
C/O Margaret Hansen  
W. of Crisman  
Boulder, CO 80302

Boulder County Council on Environmental Quality  
C/O Mrs. Ruth Wright  
1440 High Street  
Boulder, CO 80302

Gold Hill Town Meeting  
C.O. Gretchen Clark  
Gold Hill  
Boulder, CO 80302

## CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

### Government Officials

County Commissioners: Byron Guanella  
Ben Blackwell, Chairperson  
Ed C. Rice

Road Supervisor: Robert E. Sutton

Building Inspector: Ernest M. Hilyard

Sanitation Engineer: Dave Wilson

Assessor: Ray Barber

Clerk and Recorder: Mrs. Margaret Chiles

Treasurer: Mrs. Helen Holman

Public Welfare: Virginia Cattermole

City of Georgetown  
Police Judge and Mayor: Ed Plass

City of Idaho Springs  
Mayor: Jerry Vance

City of Silver Plume  
Mayor: Peter Kenney

City of Empire  
Mayor: Norman Kidd

### Planning

County Planning Firm: Chapman, Phillips, Brandt, Reddick, and Associates,  
Contact Bert Weaver

County Planning Commission: James Blake, Chairperson

Georgetown Planning Commission: Bob Gibbs, Chairperson

Idaho Springs Planning Commission: R. A. Lindquist, Chairperson

### Interest Groups

Pine Valley Homeowners' Assn.  
R. Keith Gainer (President)  
R.R. 7, Box 419 J  
Evergreen, CO 80439

Dumont-Lawson-Downieville Homeowners' Assn.  
Joan Drury Brown  
P. O. Box 62  
Dumont, Colorado 80436



DENVER COUNTY

Planning

Urban Renewal Authority

Denver Water Board

Public Works - Waste Water Control

School Board

Regional Transportation District

Metro Sewer District

State Highway Department, Planning and Development

Urban Resources Development Agency

Boundary Control Commission

Planning Director:

Alan Cantor

Interest Groups

(Too many to list.)

(See State and National Interest Groups)

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Government Officials

County Commissioners: Carl A. Winkler, Chairperson  
Gill B. Whitman  
David A. Curtis

Town of Castle Rock

Mayor: Mark Johnson

Board of Trustees: Ernest Bennett  
John Hardin  
Bruce Lassman  
Howard Colling, Mayor Pro Tem  
Fred Smith  
Russell Walker

Farm Bureau President in D.C.: Robert Steele  
Route 1, Box 504  
Elbert, Colorado 80106

Planning

County Planning Director: Bill Noe

County Planning Commission: Cap Bell, Chairman

Master Plan Advisory Committee: (District 1) Jay Grantier, Representative  
(District 2) D. H. Hamilton, Chairperson  
(District 3) Robert E. Steele, Chairperson  
(District 4) Mary Hier, Chairperson  
(District 5) Mrs. E.W. Serrell, Jr., Chprsn.  
(District 6) Arch Cousins, Chairperson  
(District 7) Wm. Sinclair, Chairperson  
(District 8) James Palmer, Chairperson

Land Use Committee: Ivan G. Beck, Jr., Representative

Castle Rock Planning Commission: Robert Oliver, Chairperson

Addresses For Above

County Offices  
Douglas County Courthouse  
Castle Rock, CO 80104

Castle Rock Officials  
City Hall  
Castle Rock, CO 80104



### Interest Groups

Douglas County Citizens Action Committee  
Bill Kyle  
13567 North Sirius  
Littleton, CO 80124

Douglas-Elbert Board of Realators, Inc.  
P. O. Box 850  
Castle Rock, CO 80104

## ELBERT COUNTY

### Government Officials

County Commissioners:	V. Frank Williams, Chairperson Virgil Richardson James Foushee
Clerk:	John Peppel, Jr.
Treasurer:	Burt Elsner
Assessor:	Felix Higby
Land Use Administrator:	James R. Miller
Sheriff:	George Yernell
CSU Extension Service:	Kathy Rickert
<u>City of Elizabeth:</u>	Lee Larmer, Mayor
<u>City of Kiowa:</u>	Jack Pemberton, Mayor
<u>City of Simla:</u>	Alvin Eurich, Mayor

### Planning

County (See Land Use Administrator and County Commissioners.)

### Interest Groups

American Legion:	Harry Tracey, Commander, Agate Al Rogers, Commander, Kiowa, Elizabeth, Elbert
Post No. 2:	Evert Churchwell, Commander, Simla
Chamber of Commerce:	Clint Hoagland, President, Elizabeth Bob Sylvester, President, Kiowa
Elbert County Cattlemen's Assn.:	Leland Olkjer, President, Elbert
Elbert County Farm Bureau:	Bob Whitehead, President, Kiowa
Grange:	Mrs. Ray Obrecht, Elbert
Odd Fellows (100F)	Carl Phillips, Noble Grand, Elizabeth Rosella Nichols, Noble Grand, Simla
Sheriff's Posse	Jim Shaw, Captain, Kiowa
Elbert Cty. Historical Society:	Gleason Kruse, President



## GILPIN COUNTY

### Government Officials

#### (County)

Commissioners: T. J. Hennings, Chairperson  
Clerk and Recorder: F. Morgan Gray  
Treasurer: Patricia Wright  
Assessor: Russell Huffman  
Sheriff: Richard Conn  
County Engineer & 1041 Adminis.: Hal Donnelly

#### Central City

Mayor: William Russell

#### Black Hawk

Mayor: Frances Olsen

### Planning

County Planning Board: Edgar Fain, Chairperson  
Central City Planning Commission: Frank Gates, Chairperson  
Black Hawk: City Council acts as Planning Board

### Interest Groups

Central City Businessmen's Association  
Gilpin County Historical Society: Hazel Fain, President  
Central City Opera House Association  
High Country and Colorado Sierra Fire Districts  
Gilpin County Search and Rescue Unit

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Government Officials

County Commissioners:	Joanne Patterson Hal Anderson Robert Clement
<u>Arvada</u> Mayor: City Manager:	Donald L. Feland Capp Shanks
<u>Bow Mar</u> Mayor:	William Thornton
<u>Broomfield</u> Mayor: City Manager:	John Elliott George Diciero
<u>Edgewater</u> Mayor:	Donald D. Wise
<u>Golden</u> Mayor: City Manager:	David C. Crawford Charles L. Goudge
<u>Lakeside</u> Mayor:	George Thomas
<u>Lakewood</u> Mayor: City Manager:	James J. Richey Ray Wells
<u>Morrison</u> Mayor:	Donald L. Picker
<u>Mountain View</u> Mayor:	Russell C. Lyon
<u>Westminster</u> Mayor: City Manager:	Gilbert A. Bean Stephen Garman
<u>Wheat Ridge</u> Mayor: City Administrator:	Homer L. Roesener John Jerman



### Planning

County Planning Director:	Mike Davidson
County Planning Commission:	E. J. Wolf, Chair person
<u>Arvada</u> Planning Director:	Don Kinney
<u>Broomfield</u> Planning Director:	Tim Heins
<u>Golden</u> Planning Director:	Chuck Hearn
<u>Lakewood</u> Planning Director:	Don Shanfelt
<u>Westminster</u> Planning Director:	William Christopher
<u>Wheat Ridge</u> Planning Director:	Dennis Zwagerman

### Interest Groups

Marshdale Park Association Alice Gathercole (694-3673) Theodore Lams (674-6711)	Hill and Dale Society P. O. Box 386 Golden, CO
Mountain Area Planning Council P. O. Box 1203 Evergreen, CO	Intercanyon Environmental Improvement Ass. Dr. David McDonnell Morrison, CO
North Turkey Creek Homeowners Ass. Robert Tegmeyer P. O. Box 644 Evergreen, CO	Evergreen Chamber of Commerce P. O. Box 97 Evergreen, CO
P.O.M.E. P. O. Box 1415 Dick Kithil (697-8246) Evergreen, CO	Elks-Evergreen No. 2363 Box 298 Evergreen, CO
Willowbrook Homeowners Harrison Wroton Route 1, Box 647 Morrison, CO	Evergreen Garden Club Evelyn Koteskey Route 2, Box 223-C Evergreen, CO
Doubleheader Mtn. Ass. Bob Hemenway, Donna Avis (697-4055)	Evergreen Naturalists Lane Kirkpatrick Route 1, Box 625 Bergen Park, CO
El Pinal Association Jerry Wiedeke El Pinal, RR 3, Box 119A Evergreen, CO	Friends of the Earth Route 2, Box 159 Evergreen, CO
Indian Hills Improvement Ass. Calvin Orr (697-4801/433-6301)	Kiwanis - Evergreen John Anderson Pine Crest Pk. Evergreen, CO

League of Women Voters - Jefferson County  
101 Brentwood  
Lakewood, Colorado

Wild Rose Grange  
Orville Meyer  
St. Route, Box 54  
Morrison, CO

Womens Club - Evergreen  
Betty Ravah  
Hiwan, Evergreen

285 Businessmen's Association  
Frank Mudgett



## LARIMER COUNTY

### Planning

County Directory of Planning: Larry Timm

Planning Staffs Exist In: Fort Collins and Loveland

Planning Commissions Exist In: Berthoud, Estes Park, Timnath, and Wellington

### Interest Groups (Fort Collins)

Poudre Valley Greenbelt Assoc. Mr. Gale Morgan 411 Pitkin Street 484-5814	Ft. Collins Board of Realtors Gary Ross 2100 Sherrel Drive 484-4958
Timnath Columbine Club Mrs. Russell Miller 4000 Kern Timnath, CO (493-0381)	American Camping Association Bud Felch P. O. Box 158 Idledale, CO (674-5149)
League of Women Voters Anne Manvel 1033 Glenmoor Drive (484-3249)	Boots and Spurs Riding Club Jay Holeman 2825 S. Overland Trail (484-5295)
Ft. Collins Area Chamber of Commerce Arnand E. Newton 1st National Tower (482-2123)	Colorado Mountain Club Byron T. Gardner 1701 Sycamore Street 484-8256
Northern Colorado Rod & Gun Galen Meirose 1936 Oakwood Drive 484-2555	Senior Citizens Mrs. F. L. Erickson 1002 Akin 482-8692
Northern Colo. Quarterhorse Association Mrs. G. E. Garrison 1100 West Oak (484-4860)	The Mountaineers (Larimer Cty. 4-Wheel Drive) George Kinnison 3040 S. Taft Hill Road (482-5037)
Poudre Landmark Foundation Colonel Joe Mason 3020 Phoenix Drive (493-2891)	

(Loveland)

Big Thompson Canyon Assn.  
Joe Creek  
1135 Big Thompson Canyon

Citizens For Planning  
R. B. Kreutzer  
2108 Empire

(Estes Park)

Estes Park Valley Improvement  
Bob Bemiss  
Long Peak Route

Fall River Association  
Marcia Whanger  
Box 1948

Fish Creek Association  
Carl Holmgren  
Box 1917



## MORGAN COUNTY

### Government Officials

County Commissioners: William Work  
Melvin Akers  
Don Queen

Assessor: J. Charles Parker, Jr.

Clerk and Recorder: Clifford D. Garver, Jr.

Sheriff: Howard Mann

Zoning Administrator: Keith Williams

Extension Agent: Chester Fithian

### Planning

County Planning Director: Vinee Porreca  
(Part-Time)

County Planning Commission: Edwin Jess, Chairperson

City of Brush Planning Commission: Dr. Willard Mees, Chairperson

City of Fort Morgan Planning Robert Hutchison, Chairperson  
Commission:

### Interest Groups

Morgan County Realators Association  
Kenneth Bach, President  
29870 Highway 6  
Brush, Colorado 80723

Fort Morgan Chamber of Commerce  
Mrs. Stanley Sailsbery, Secretary  
407 Main Street  
Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701

WELD COUNTY

Government Officials

County Commissioners: Glenn Billings  
Roy Moser  
Victor Jacobucci

Engineer: Richard Staub

Planning

County Director of Planning: Gary Fortner

County Planning Commission: J. Ben Nix, Chairperson  
1516 Hospital Road, Greeley

Greeley Planning Director: Sam Sasaki

Windsor Planning Director: Tom Rounds

Planning Commissions Exist In: Ault, Dacono, Eaton, Erie, Evans,  
Firestone, Ft. Lupton, Gilcrest,  
Johnstown, Keenesburg, Kersey, La  
Salle, Mead, Milliken, Nunn, Pierce,  
and Platteville

Interest Groups

Audobon Society  
Gretchen Cutts  
2336 Sunset Lane  
Greeley, CO

Heritage Association  
John Dugan  
2625 21st Avenue Court  
Greeley, CO 80631

Ag Council  
Norman Brown  
Route 1, Box 10A  
Pierce, Colorado 80650

Farm Bureau  
Carl Felte  
Northeast of Windsor  
Windsor, Colorado 80550

Greeley Chamber of Commerce  
Bob Markley  
1407 8th Avenue  
Greeley, CO

League of Women Voters  
Dr. Mary Louise Burum  
1818 23rd Avenue Court  
Greeley, CO 80631

Colorado Education Association  
Audrey Springer  
333 Todd Avenue  
LaSalle, Colorado 80645



REGIONAL PLANNING GROUPS

Region No. 1

Northeastern Colorado Council of Governments  
P. O. Box 1782  
Sterling, Colorado 80751

Region No. 2

Larimer-Weld Regional Council of Governments  
Room 201, 201 East 4th Street  
Loveland, Colorado 80537 (667-3288)  
Richard D. MacRavey, Director

Region No. 3

Denver Regional Council of Governments  
1776 South Jackson Street, Suite 200  
Denver, Colorado 80210 (758-5166)

Region No. 5

East Central Council of Governments  
Box 28  
Stratton, Colorado 80836 (348-5562)  
Maryjo M. Downey, Executive Director

## STATE AND NATIONAL INTEREST GROUPS

### Conservation

Environmental Defense Fund  
1130 Capitol Life Center  
16th and Grant Streets  
Denver, CO 80203 (623-8165)

The Nature Conservancy, Colo. Chapter  
350 Ponca Place  
Boulder, Colorado 80303

Nature Conservancy  
105 Palmer Drive  
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Rocky Mtn. Center on Environment (ROMCOE)  
4260 East Evans Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Sierra Club (Rocky Mtn. Chapter)  
P. O. Box 6312 Cherry Creek Sta.  
Denver, Colorado 80203

The Wilderness Society  
C/O Clifton R. Merritt  
4260 East Evans Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Friends of the Earth  
Route 2, Box 437  
Evergreen, CO 80439

### Flora

Botany Club of Denver  
2560 South Washington  
Denver, Colorado 80210

Colorado Federation of Garden Clubs  
3400 Otis  
Wheatridge, CO 80033

Denver Botanic Garden Assn. Inc.  
909 York  
Denver, Colorado 80206

Colorado Cactophiles  
National Cactus & Succulent Society  
of America  
C/O Mrs. F. L. Heacock, Affiliate Director  
1235 South Patton Court  
Denver, Colorado 80219

### Educational Institutions and Education Groups

Colorado State University  
Environmental Corps  
P. O. Box 304, Student Center  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Keep Colorado Beautiful  
4260 East Evans Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Thorne Ecological Institute  
1229 University Avenue  
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Environmental Action of Colorado  
University of Colorado, Denver Center  
1100 14th Street  
Denver, Colorado 80204

Environmental Resource Center  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80521



### Fish and Wildlife

Colorado Wildlife Federation  
P. O. Box 22193  
Denver, Colorado 80212

Trout Unlimited  
4260 East Evans Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Colorado Sportsmen's Assn.  
Box 1005  
Adams City, CO 80022

Wildlife--2000  
One Executive Pk. Bldg, Suite 20  
Denver Technological Center  
7801 East Belleview Avenue  
Englewood, Colorado 80110

Izaak Walton League of America, Inc.  
(Colorado Division)  
7360 West 13th Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80220

Rocky Mtn. Sportsman Federation  
P. O. Box 52  
Westminster, CO 80030

National Wildlife Federation  
7105 41st  
Boulder, Colorado 80303

### Mineralogy

"Rockhounds" are interested in collecting specimens of minerals and rocks as a hobby or area of study.

Ft. Collins Rockhound Club, Inc.  
P. O. Box 240  
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Rocky Mtn. Fed. of Mineralogical Socs., Inc.  
C/O Robert Fairfiled, Chairman of Public  
Lands Advisory Committee  
10689 Upton  
Northglenn, Colorado 80234

### Free-Flowing Rivers

American Canoe Assn.  
4260 East Evans Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80222

Colorado Water Water Assn.  
2007 Mariposa  
Boulder, Colorado 80302

### Open Space and Special Landscapes

Colo. Open Space Council (COSC)  
1742 Pearl Street  
Denver, CO 80203

Rocky Mtn. Trail Association  
1465 Lucille Court  
Broomfield, CO 80020

Colorado Mountain Club  
1723 East 16th Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80218

Mile-Hi Alpine Club  
Route 1, Box 656  
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

CU Wilderness Group  
Room 183-B  
University Memorial Center  
Boulder, Colorado 80020

### Recreation - Parks and Camping

American Camping Assn.  
1375 Delaware  
Denver, Colorado 80204

Colo. Parks and Recreation Society  
1800 W. Littleton Blvd.  
Littleton, Colorado 80120

National Recreation and Park Assn.  
1601 North Kent Street  
Arlington, Virginia 22209

National Conference on State Parks  
1700 Pennsylvania Avenue. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

### Recreation - Vehicular

North American Snowmobile  
Federation  
4577 Eldorado Springs Dr.  
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Rocky Mtn. Area Snowmobile Assn.  
P. O. Box 53  
Parshall, Colorado 80468

Recreational Use of Public  
Land  
C/O Robert L. Chadbourne  
320 East Uintah  
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

Colo. Assn. of Snowmobile Clubs, Inc.  
Box 26153 - C/O Jerry Webb  
Denver, Colorado 80226

American Motorcycle Assn.  
C/O James Nidiffer  
P. O. Box 20064  
Denver, CO 80220

National 4-Wheel Drive Association  
C/O Jim Hefner  
1740 East 17th Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80218

### Legal Aspects - Environment

Colo. Environmental Legal Services  
1325 Delaware Street  
Denver, CO 80204

Environmental Defenders, Inc.  
250 West 14th Avenue  
Denver, CO 80204

National Resources Defense  
Council, Inc.  
664 Hamilton Avenue  
Palo Alto, CA 94301

or

1710 N. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036



#### IV. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

Characteristics and backgrounds on this area and district organization have not been compiled to date. Briefly, the Northeast Resource Area became a part of the Canon City District two years ago in July 1973. At this time the old Glenwood Springs District, which the Northeast Resource Area had been a part of, was disbanded. Reasons for the reorganization included energy and recreation pressures. Prior to being a part of the Glenwood Springs District, the Denver Region was a part of the Denver District.





## APPENDIX I

### County Data Sheets

SOURCE: John S. Gilmore and Mary K. Duff. Policy Analysis for Rural Development and Growth Management in Colorado. Denver: Denver Research Institute, University of Denver, March 1973.





EXPLANATION OF COUNTY DATA SHEETS

1. The 1970 population per the U.S. Census of Population.
- 1a. The percent change in population 1950-1960 and 1960-1970.
2. Relative income, or this county's median family income as a percent of median family income for Colorado, per Census of Population.
3. The percent of families with income below the poverty level per the 1970 Census of Population.
4. Labor participation rate, or percent of population employed, per Census of Population.
5. Total employment of residents of the county per Census of Population.
6. Unemployment as a percent of total civilian labor force per Census of Population.
7. Per capita tax income to the State of Colorado is represented by the county sum of state income tax liability plus state sales tax collections divided by the population.
8. Per capita welfare costs to the state are the state's contribution of state funds (only) divided by population.
9. Per capita education costs are total payments to school districts of state funds divided by population.
10. This figure shows the surplus (S) or deficit (D) of state taxes collected compared with education and welfare expenditures.
11. The percentage of employed residents of the county in each of 10 sectors of the economy. (The parenthetical numbers are absolute numbers, in addition to the percentages.)
12. This is a subjective statement of the first order determinants of change in population and economic activity. Agricultural employment almost invariably shows substantial decreases over the 1950-1970 period because of greater economic efficiency in agricultural production. This increased productivity was such that, given a constant production level between 1950 and 1970:

employment in raising meat animals would have halved;  
employment in raising feed grains would decrease to one fifth;  
employment in raising hay would have halved;  
employment in raising food grains would decrease to one third;

according to Changes in Farm Production and Efficiency, USDA.

In the same period, coal mining employment would similarly have dropped to about a third of its original level, with constant output.

These increases in productivity have greatly affected employment and population in Colorado farming, ranching and coal mining counties.

County Seat: Brighton; population: 8,309

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# ARAPAHOE COUNTY

County Seat: Littleton; population: 26,318

1. 1970 population: 162,142      1a. Percent change 1960-1970: 42.9  
Percent change 1950-1960: 117.6
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 126.2  
1960: 123.5  
1950: 107.9
3. Percent families below poverty level: 4.6
4. Percent of population employed:      5. Actual employment:  
  
1970: 39.2      1970: 63,500  
1960: 35.4      1960: 40,168  
1950: 35.0      1950: 18,238
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 2.8  
1960: 3.5  
1950: 3.2
7. Tax income to state: \$151.74
8. Welfare costs to state: \$5.35
9. Education costs to state: \$73.95
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$72.54 S
11. Percent employed by industry:      1970      1960      1950  
  
agriculture      1.1      2.3      7.2  
mining      1.6      1.1      0.3  
construction      6.4      8.2      12.0  
transportation      7.3      7.7      9.9  
manufacturing      17.7      25.5      17.7  
trade      23.5      19.2      21.9  
services, including  
    lodging and finance      15.8      14.9      13.4  
health services and  
    other professions      11.7      7.8      5.8  
education      8.5      5.0      3.7  
public administration      5.8      5.8      6.0
12. Typical of Denver metropolitan area growth. Manufacturing grew steeply in the 1950's (Martin - Denver) and eased. Trades and services have continually grown with suburbanization. Relative income is high.

County Seat: Boulder; population: 66,870

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# CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

County Seat: Georgetown; population: 542

1. 1970 population: 4,819      1a. Percent change 1960-1970: 72.5  
Percent change 1950-1960: -15.1

2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 101.4  
1960: 88.5  
1950: 95.3

3. Percent families below poverty level: 5.7

4. Percent of population employed:      5. Actual employment:

1970: 42.2  
1960: 39.0  
1950: 32.6

1970: 1,987  
1960: 1,088  
1950: 1,236

6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 4.1  
1960: 4.5  
1950: 4.2

7. Tax income to state: \$109.77.

8. Welfare costs to state: \$13.00

9. Education costs to state: \$30.28

10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$66.49 S

11. Percent employed by industry:	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
agriculture	1.0	1.6	3.6
mining	13.4	5.5	9.3
construction	18.1	15.3	20.7
manufacturing	6.7	7.3	4.7
transportation	4.5	9.5	7.2
trade	20.4	25.1	24.3
services, including lodging and finance	17.3	20.0	16.9
health services and other professions	5.0	2.7	3.4
education	5.8	6.3	4.5
public administration	7.3	5.4	3.9

12. Mining, construction and tourism all grew between 1960 and 1970 to double the county's population. Natural resources and proximity to Denver accounted for this growth.

## DENVER COUNTY

County Seat: Denver

1. 1970 population: 514,678      1a. Percent change 1960-1970: +4.2  
Percent change 1950-1960: +18.8
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 101.0  
1960: 110.1  
1950: 115.8
3. Percent families below poverty level: 9.4
4. Percent of population employed:      5. Actual employment:  
1970: 41.3      1970: 212,695  
1960: 39.8      1960: 196,383  
1950: 40.2      1950: 167,218
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 4.1  
1960: 3.7  
1950: 4.1
7. Tax income to state: \$165.65
8. Welfare costs to state: \$17.51
9. Education costs to state: \$26.37
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$121.77 S
11. Percent employed by industry:      1970      1960      1950  
agriculture      0.7      0.8      0.9  
mining      1.0      0.8      0.3  
construction      5.1      5.3      7.0  
manufacturing      14.9      18.0      16.7  
transportation      7.9      8.3      11.7  
trade      23.0      21.7      25.3  
services, including  
    lodging and finance      18.0      16.8      17.5  
health services and  
    other professions      14.2      9.4      8.0  
education      8.0      5.1      3.9  
public administration      6.7      7.7      7.1
12. Growth has been physically constrained by contiguous incorporated suburbs. There has been substantial white out-migration to suburbs, and in-migration by blacks and browns. Relative income dropped, 1950-1970. However, Denver is the core of the fast growing Denver Metropolitan Area, a beneficiary of the national trend toward urbanization and of the area's attracting power for in-migration.



## DOUGLAS COUNTY

County Seat: Castle Rock; population: 1,531

1. 1970 population: 8,407      1a. Percent change 1960-1970: +74.6  
Percent change 1950-1960: +37.3

2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 115.3  
1960: 89.2  
1950: 88.1

3. Percent families below poverty level: 8.2

4. Percent of population employed:      5. Actual employment:

1970: 37.9

1960: 34.1

1950: 38.6

1970: 3,207

1960: 1,643

1950: 1,352

6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 3.1  
1960: 1.2  
1950: 1.6

7. Tax income to state: \$106.32

8. Welfare costs to state: \$6.88

9. Education costs to state: \$77.31

10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$22.13 S

11. Percent employed by industry:	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
agriculture	11.1 (360)	17.3	40.2 (540)
mining	1.3	0.5	0.7
construction	12.2 (394)	9.9	7.7 (104)
manufacturing	16.1 (519)	24.0	15.2
transportation	7.7	8.9	6.1
trade	15.0	14.1	10.1
services, including			
lodging and finance	12.2 (360)	8.3	7.8
health services and			
other professions	3.6	4.4	2.1
education	10.6 (343)	4.8	3.8 (51)
public administration	4.5	4.3	4.0

12. Agricultural employment has declined and manufacturing has increased but the main change has been the new identity of Douglas County as a residential community with relatively massive increases in residents employed in construction, education, and real estate-financial employment. Relative income is up to a level typical of Denver's suburban counties.

County Seat: Kiowa; population: 235

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GILPIN COUNTY

County Seat: Central City; population: 228

1. 1970 population: 1,272
- 1a. Percent change 1960-1970: +85.7  
Percent change 1950-1960: -19.4
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 76.6  
1960: -  
1950: -
3. Percent families below poverty level: 12.7
4. Percent of population employed:  
1970: 32.4  
1960: 39.0  
1950: 36.7
5. Actual employment:  
1970: 389  
1960: 267  
1950: 312
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 5.1  
1960: 2.6  
1950: 10.3
7. Tax income to state: \$85.38
8. Welfare costs to state: \$16.35
9. Education costs to state: \$4.48
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$64.55 S
11. Percent employed by industry:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
agriculture	0.0	4.1	6.4
mining	0.0	4.1	9.9
construction	19.5	10.1	20.8
manufacturing	10.7	4.8	4.5
transportation	6.4	10.8	11.2
trade	16.4	25.8	22.8
services, including lodging and finance	27.7	10.4	6.1
health services and other professions	6.1	0.0	1.6
education	1.2	11.6	6.1
public administration	11.6	12.3	7.7
12. Recreation-related service employment picked up in the 1960's.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY

County Seat: Golden; population: 9,817

1. 1970 population: 233,031      1a. Percent change 1960-1970: +82.7  
Percent change 1950-1960: +129.0
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 126.1  
1960: 124.6  
1950: 110.3
3. Percent families below poverty level: 4.1
4. Percent of population employed:      5. Actual employment:  
1970: 40.8      1970: 95,000  
1960: 38.1      1960: 48,527  
1950: 35.9      1950: 19,971
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 2.9  
1960: 2.7  
1950: 2.6
7. Tax income to state: \$140.37
8. Welfare costs to state: \$3.85
9. Education costs to state: \$59.38
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$77.14 S
11. Percent employed by industry:      1970      1960      1950

agriculture	1.2	2.1	8.1
mining	1.7	1.1	0.7
construction	7.6	9.5	13.0
manufacturing	17.4	19.9	15.6
transportation	7.8	8.6	10.8
trade	22.9	20.9	21.2
services, including			
lodging and finance	14.9	14.4	12.8
health services and			
other professions	9.3	6.8	5.4
education	8.9	6.3	3.9
public administration	7.6	8.0	7.5
12. Denver Metro Area growth is typified here.



# LARIMER COUNTY

County Seat: Fort Collins; population: 43,337

1. 1970 population: 89,900  
1a. Percent change 1960-1970: +68.5  
Percent change 1950-1960: +22.5
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 93.9  
1960: 86.5  
1950: 89.9
3. Percent families below poverty level: 9.4
4. Percent of population employed:  
1970: 37.9  
1960: 36.3  
1950: 34.8
5. Actual employment:  
1970: 34,094  
1960: 19,319  
1950: 15,171
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 5.4  
1960: 4.5  
1950: 4.9
7. Tax income to state: \$104.10
8. Welfare costs to state: \$10.72
9. Education costs to state: \$45.51
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$47.87 S
11. Percent employed by industry:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
agriculture	6.3 (2167)	11.2	18.6 (2765)
mining	0.3	0.6	0.3
construction	7.1 (2450)	8.9	14.5 (2193)
manufacturing	15.1 (5175)	13.0	dam bldg. 8.0 (1221)
transportation	4.4	6.2	5.2
trade	19.0	18.9	18.7
services, including lodging and finance	13.0	9.1	14.4
health services and other professions	9.6	5.7	4.0
education	20.5 (6995)	14.0	10.0 (1521)
public administration	4.1	4.5	4.3
12. A prosperous agricultural economy (augmented in 1950 by Reclamation construction) has grown rapidly, with fourfold increases in residents supported by manufacturing and education.

# MORGAN COUNTY

County Seat: Fort Morgan; population: 7,594

1. 1970 population: 20,105
- 1a. Percent change 1960-1970: -5.1  
Percent change 1950-1960: 17.3
2. Median income as percent of state average: 1970: 79.1  
1960: 82.9  
1950: 85.4
3. Percent families below poverty level: 14.3
4. Percent of population employed:  
1970: 37.3  
1960: 35.3  
1950: 36.5
5. Actual employment:  
1970: 7,497  
1960: 7,471  
1950: 6,590
6. Percent of labor force unemployed: 1970: 3.2  
1960: 3.9  
1950: 2.5
7. Tax income to state: \$102.08
8. Welfare costs to state: \$21.97
9. Education costs to state: \$50.73
10. Per capita surplus or deficit: \$29.38 S
11. Percent employed by industry:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
agriculture	22.2 (1668)	26.5	41.0 (2702)
mining	2.9 (222)	4.8 (360)	0.3 (20)
construction	5.8	7.6	7.2
manufacturing	8.4 (634)	4.7	6.1 (405)
transportation	6.7	7.2	5.3
trade	21.7	21.6	17.2
services, including			
lodging and finance	11.2	12.2	10.9
health services and			
other professions	9.1	4.6	3.7
education	7.6	5.6	4.0
public administration	3.9	4.1	3.1
12. The decline in agriculture (cattle feeding and beet growing) employment in the 50's was offset by oil activity. Oil employment had dropped by 1970, but food processing was growing.



## WELD COUNTY

County Seat: Greeley; population: 38,902

- |     |  |             |             |                           |        |
|-----|--|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 1.  | 1970 population:   | 89,297      | 1a.         | Percent change 1960-1970: | +23.4  |
|     |  |             |             | Percent change 1950-1960: | +7.2   |
| 2.  | Median income as percent of state average:   | 1970: 87.5  |             |                           |        |
|     |  | 1960: 81.7  |             |                           |        |
|     |  | 1950: 87.8  |             |                           |        |
| 3.  | Percent families below poverty level:  | 11.9        |             |                           |        |
| 4.  | Percent of population employed:  |             | 5.          | Actual employment:        |        |
|     | 1970:  | 37.3        |             | 1970:                     | 33,341 |
|     | 1960:  | 34.5        |             | 1960:                     | 24,929 |
|     | 1950:  | 32.6        |             | 1950:                     | 22,035 |
| 6.  | Percent of labor force unemployed:   | 1970: 4.2   |             |                           |        |
|     |  | 1960: 3.9   |             |                           |        |
|     |  | 1950: 5.0   |             |                           |        |
| 7.  | Tax income to state:   | \$94.72     |             |                           |        |
| 8.  | Welfare cost to state:   | \$18.34     |             |                           |        |
| 9.  | Education cost to state:   | \$50.55     |             |                           |        |
| 10. | Per capita surplus or deficit:   | \$25.83 S   |             |                           |        |
| 11. | Percent employed by industry:  | <u>1970</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1950</u>               |        |
|     | agriculture  | 14.8 (4958) | 25.8        | 39.1 (8613)               |        |
|     | mining   | 0.3 (113)   | 0.6         | 1.1 (252)                 |        |
|     | construction   | 7.4         | 7.7         | 6.6                       |        |
|     | manufacturing  | 14.5 (4837) | 10.0        | 5.9 (1300)                |        |
|     | transportation   | 5.2         | 6.4         | 5.3                       |        |
|     | trade  | 20.0        | 17.6        | 17.8                      |        |
|     | services, including  |             |             |                           |        |
|     | lodging and finance  | 12.1        | 11.6        | 10.5                      |        |
|     | health services and  |             |             |                           |        |
|     | other professions  | 8.3         | 5.8         | 3.3                       |        |
|     | education  | 13.7 (4569) | 8.9         | 6.1 (1349)                |        |
|     | public administration  | 3.2         | 3.4         | 2.8                       |        |
| 12. | Although agricultural employment (very diversified) halved 1950-1970, both manufacturing and education employment more than tripled to sustain substantial growth. |             |             |                           |        |

1. General information: 1970-1971

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Denver, Colorado 80202

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The purpose of the internship program is to bring organizations involved in community and economic development, environmental problems and the humanities together with institutions of higher education and their students in the West for the benefit of all.

For these organizations, the intern program provides the problem-solving talents of student manpower while making the resources of universities and colleges more available. For institutions of higher education, the program provides relevant field education for their students while building their capacity for problem-solving.

WICHE is an organization in the West uniquely suited for sponsoring such a program. It is an interstate agency formed by the thirteen western states for the specific purpose of relating the resources of higher education to the needs of western citizens. WICHE has been concerned with a broad range of community needs in the West for some time, insofar as they bear directly on the well-being of western peoples and the future of higher education in the West. WICHE feels that the internship program is one method for meeting its obligations within the thirteen western states. In its efforts to achieve these objectives, WICHE appreciates having received the generous support and assistance of the Economic Development Administration; the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the Wyoming Office of Manpower Planning; and of innumerable local leaders and community organizations, including the agency that sponsored this intern project.

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